Bombay Gazette.

Volume 53. Wednesday, December 11, 1822. No. 1697.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a TURF MEETING will be held at the *Race Stand* on Saturday morning the 14th instant, for the purpose of ageing Colts &c. Breakfast will be on Table at half past eight precisely.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1822.

TWENTY-EIGHT

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery are now for Sale at the Office of *Alexander Mackintosh*, Price Rs. 130.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On Wednesday the 18th of Dec.

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS

PRINTS, VIEWS,

AND

LithographicEngravings

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Amongst them will be found,

FRAZERS Himalya Views, Dodwells Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Scicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c. Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Cravin's, Dodwell's, Ousely's Hoare's, & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols. Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Buck Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works as will be more amply detailed in printed Catalogues.

The Books may be seen on Applica-

Bombay, Dec. 4th 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday 14th Instant.

AN INVOICE OF,

BRITISH THREAD LACE,

AND,

BLOND DITTO.

Recently Imported on the,

Barkworth,

CAPTAIN PEDLER,

Consisting of,

MECKLIN Quilling of different qualities, Bobbin Quilling of Sorts, Bobbin Thread Net, Valenciennes Net, Bobbin Thread net Spriged, Bobbin Thread Shawls, Bobbin Thread veils and Scarfs.

Bobbin dresses plain and Spriged, Black cap Veils, Mantilly Veils, Coloured Circassian Scarfs, Blond Shawls Black Silk Net, plain and Spriged, white Shawls and Scarfs.

An Invoice of Imitation Shawls of the most approved Patterns printed on both sides.

N. B. The lace is open for inspection.

Bombay December 4, 1822.

For Sale.

A SUITE of BUNGALOWS, as they are now erected in one of the best Situations on the Esplanade, together with a suite of Tents pitched also in the same compound. The Bungalows consist of one large Bungalow containing dining Room, Veranda, with Drawing Room; and two sleeping Bungalows with Verandahs, and washing rooms complete. The Tents are a double-pole, single-pole, Bichova, and Routee with two small Appendages. The whole will be sold at the cost, as they now stand to the owner, of Rs. 4,500

Apply at the Gazette Office, for fur-

McVeigh's BAKERY.

MR. McVeigh begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Publick, that he has purchased the whole of those extensive and commodious Premises in Hummum Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Blair, deceased, where he is now carrying on the Business of Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastry, &c. in every branch of which he assures the utmost regularity and cleanliness shall be combined; and most respectfully solicits the support of his Friends, as well as of those Families and Individuals who have hitherto favored the Concern with their Custom, for which he will feel highly grateful.

Mr. McV. hopes, that the good quality of the Articles which he may supply from time to time, the reasonableness of his prices, and the punctual attention with which every Order shall be met and executed, will procure for him the success and approbation which industry and perseverance alone can merit.

Bombay 4th December 1822.

Amateur Theatre.

BY DESIRE AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

The Commander in Chief,

AND

FOR THE BENEFIT

of the

Distressed Irish.

ON FRIDAY EVENING

THE 13TH OF DECEMBER,

WILL BE PERFORMED

The Comedy of

"*THE RIVALS,*"

Written

Sir Antony Absolute, - - -Capt. Stutely. - -

- - -Lieut. Bell, 1st [illegible] 6th R

Acres, - - - - - -Lieut. Stanley, 20th Regt.
Fag, - - - - - - -Lieut. Holmes 20th Regt.
David, - - - - - -Lieut. Fisk 17th Lt. Dr.
Coachman, - - - - -Mr. M'Dowall, - - -

Women.

Mrs. Malaprop, - - -Mr. Stocqueler. - - -
Lydia Languish, - - -En. Maughan 1st | 6th N.I.
Julia, - - - - - -Mr. Yates. - - - - -
Lucy, - - - - - -Mr. Wisencraft. - - -

AT THE END OF THE PLAY

God Save The King

BY THE WHOLE CORPS DRAMATIQUE

AFTER WHICH

A DUET

By Lieutenant Stanley

AND

Ensign Maughan,

AND

IMITATIONS

OF

Kean, Kemble, Young, Blanchard, Munden, &c.

BY LIEUTENANT BELL.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE

FARCE OF

High Life below Stairs.

Men.

Lovel, - - - - - -Lieut. Douglas, 20th Regt
Freeman, - - - - -Lieut. Holmes, 20th. - -
Duke's Servant, - - -Lieut. Bell, 1 6. - -
Sir Harry's Servant, - -Lieut. Stanley, 20th. - -
Phillip, - - - - - -Ensign Eyre, 20th. - -
Tom, - - - - - -Mr. M'Dowall. - - -
Coachman, - - - - -Lieut. Fisk, 17th Lt. Dr.
Kingston, - - - - -Capt. Stuteley, - - -
Robert, - - - - - -Mr. O'Keefe, - - - -

Women.

Lady Bab's Maid, - - -Ensign Maughan, 1st | 6th
Lady Charlotte's Maid, -Mr. Yates. - - - -
Kitty, - - - - - -Mr. Stocqueler, - - -
Cloe, - - - - - -Lieut. M'Clean, 20th Regt.
Cook, - - - - - -Mr. Wisencraft. - - -

Dress Boxes, ... 8 Rupees.
Pit, (for this night only,) 8 Do.
Upper Boxes,..... 5 Do.
Gallery,..... 3 Do.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 11, 12, and 13th instant.—By permission of the Hon'ble Col. Stanhope, the Band of H. M. 17th L. D. will perform.

Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at seven o' clock.

☞ No Money will be received at the doors.

Advertisement.

ADMISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of *William Bowler*, late of Bombay deceased having been granted to the undersigned by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Merchant, the constituted attorney of *Caroline Matilda Simon*, formerly Bowler, and widow of the said *William Bowler*, deceased.—All persons having any Claims on the said Estate are requested forthwith to transmit the particulars thereof to the Administrator.—Dated this 7th December 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,

PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in December, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1822.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,

BURTHEN 470 TONS,

Captain J. W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged, will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr. Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn Esq.*

Passage to London.

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

SARAH,

Captain John Thacker,

IS expected to arrive here this month, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8th December 1822.

For Freight or Passage,

TO THE

MALABAR COAST and MADRAS,

THE

RELIANCE,

CAPTAIN PIKE,

WILL Sail from this on Saturday next the 14th Instant, and will land Freight or Passengers at any Port on the Coast. For further particulars apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of *Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co.*

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1822.

Warranted

TO SAIL FOR LONDON.

EARLY IN JANUARY

The well known teak built Bombay Ship

Upton Castle

Captain John Pedler.

THIS Ship has nearly the whole of her Cargo engaged, and will Sail with all possible dispatch.

Apply to *Curseljee and Jehangheer Ardaseer*, to Capt. *Pedler*, or Mr. *Taylor, Rampart Row.*

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1822.

For Passengers only,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Barkworth.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GREEN,

THIS Ship has been fitted up expressly for the conveyance of Passengers, will have her Cargo on board next week, and will sail with all possible dispatch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Humphreys & Young,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends and the Public that their next Sale of Furniture &c will be on Wednesday the 18th Instant when many fresh Articles will be exposed for Sale.

They still continue selling off the Furniture &c. in their Shop at a discount of 10 per Cent or more for ready money previous to the 18th instant.

Bombay 11*th Dec.* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

AT THE

Godown

BETWEEN THE APOLLO HOUSE

AND

Bombay Tavern

ON MONDAY NEXT

HOGSHEADS

OF

PALE ALE

PERFECTLY sound and of good quality lately imported from the respectable House of *Barrett and Co.*

Bombay 11*th Dec.* 1822.

THE Subscribers to the British India Military Repository, are respectfully informed, that No. 1 and 2 of that Work have been received from Calcutta, and are for Sale at *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons* Shop, at Rupees Six and half per Copy. No Numbers can be delivered without payment.

Bombay 11th December 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

HAVE Received a further Sapply of Cochin Candles of very superior quality, price Rupees 35 per maund.

Bombay 11*th Dec.* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE EXPOSED FOR SALE

A FEW SETS OF

Plated and Brass Mounted

BUGGY AND GIG HARNESSES

LATELY IMPORTED

Mr Higgs,

WILL Sell by public Auction at his Stables, this day at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, a Lot of Arabian Horses, the whole of which will be Knocked down without reserve.

Bombay 11*th Dec.* 1822.

Additional Subscriptions

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

Charles Norris, Esq. C. S. . . .	150
John Leckie, Esq.	100
J. R. Reid, Esq.	100
James Sindry, Esq.	100
Major Kinnersley, ...	50
Major Hough, ...	50
B. Phillips, Esq.	100
L. Hathway, Esq.	20
Lieut. Col. MacKonochie, . . .	50
Capt. Thomas, ...	30
Subscriptions by the establishment of the Chief Secretary's Office.	
Mr. Matheus De Cruz, ...	30
„ J. J. Fernandes, ...	30
„ J. H. Stocqueler, ...	15
„ N. Spencer, ...	15
„ Pascoal J. de Almeida, . .	15
„ John Jervis, ...	10
„ J. J. Dias, ...	10
" William Wisencraft, . . .	40
„ George Evans	10
„ R. McDowall, ...	20
„ A. Robertson, ...	10
„ John Ferry, ...	10
„ D. R. Leighler, ...	5
„ J. Antonio De Almeida, . .	5
„ William Waddington, . . .	5
„ Antonio J. Dias, ...	5
„ Mariana Rodrigues, ...	4
Hurry Sunker Naronjee, ...	5
Mr. Alexander J. Peira and others Clerks and Purvoes in the Secretary's office, one day's pay, ...	31
Captain D. H. Bellassis, ...	50
James Henderson Esq.	300
Lieut. Col. Brooks, Engineers, .	100
Thomas Flower Esq.	50
Major Gen. Richard Cook. . . .	200
Major Gen. John Bailie, ...	100
Major F. D. Ballantine, ...	100
Sutherland, Meek M. D.	100
Bazett Doveton, Esq.	100
Mr. William Blair Garrison Key Serjeant, ...	10
Capt. John Hancock, 2d Rgt. N. I.	50
Mr. H. Benton, ...	50
Alexander Maxwell, Esq. M. D.	50

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28*TH Nov.* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

ENSIGN William Unwin, of the Bombay European Regiment, is transferred at his own request to the 3d Regiment N. I. where he will rank eighth Ensign, next below Ensign John Bowman Maekenzie Gillander—Date of rank in the Regiment, 15th May 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept Ensign Semuel Hemming's resignation of his commission as Ensign of the Engineers in the Hon'ble Company's service under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 29*th November* 1822.

Mr. Francis Baring Berkley Keene, Cadet of Infantry, having reported his arrival on the Ship Upton Castle from Bengal on the 22d instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him into the service from that date.

Mr. Keene has been posted in General Orders of the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30*th November* 1822.

Officers, staff and regimental, of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, arriving from Europe and from furloughs, or absent from their corps or stations on duty, or on leave at Bombay, are permitted, on their proceeding to join, to draw their Regimental pay and allowances (if entitled thereto), to the end of the month on which they shall quit the Presidency.

Should their station exceed a distance of 200 miles, calculated by the nearest road, they may, if they choose, draw an advance of one month's pay and Garrison allowances, besides what would be due at the end of the month in which they leave Bombay.

These advances will be issued at the Presidency Pay-Office, on regular Abstracts, which must either be countersigned by the Adjutant General, or Brigade Major of the King's Troops; or vouched by a copy of the order, directing the officer to proceed to join, the Subscription to the Military Fund, and all other usual deductions being made the same, as if the abstract had been discharged in due course of payment.

The Pay-master will grant a pay certificate shewing the period up to which pay and Garrison allowances, had been issued, which must be attached to the abstract, next preferred on that account. The Field allowances that may become due, being drawn after the officer shall have reached his destination.

Regimental station, and Field Pay-masters, will be held responsible, that the names of officers recently arrived from the Presidency, are not included in any abstract for Pay and Garrison allowances, unless accompanied by a pay certificate, shewing that such are due, or should an officer during a short period of absence, not have drawn any pay and allowances, while so absent, his certificate of honor to that effect must be annexed to the abstract.

Officers belonging to other Presidencies arriving at Bombay, are permitted to draw monthly advances of the pay and allowances sanctioned by the Regulations of their respective Governments (those of Madras as notified in General Orders of the 4th January 1821,) & on returning to their own Presidencies, they will be permitted to draw a sum equal to the amou of pay and allowances, that will be due at the e of the month, succeeding that of their departu all such advances to be drawn, on receipt, in form prescribed in the General Order of 20th Fe ry 1811, at the foot of which a detail of the s allowances is to be given, the first receipt be companied by a certificate of last paymen of date of arrival; together with an authe copy of the order, granting the leave of abs to this Presidency.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is p confirm the following field after order of Colonel Barclay of 21st November 1821.

Field after orders, By Lieutenant Colo Camp near Rajcote 21st November 1821.

Lieutenant Smee, of 2d Battalion 3d

Bombay Castle, 2d December 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extracts from the dispatches of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter dated 26th June 1822.

5th. Having learnt from His Majesty's Secretary at war that Subaltern Officers of King's Regiments returning to England, have been allowed an advance of pay at rates superior to those which are issued in this Country, to Subalterns proceeding to India, passage money being in both cases allowed to them; we think it necessary to advice you that the rate of Pay authorized for Subalterns during the voyage both to and from India, when passage money is allowed to them, are, for Lieutenants 4s. | 8d. and for Ensigns 3s. | 8d-per diem.

The following paragraph dated 11th July, which will be inserted in the next general letter, is also published.

We have permitted Mr. Thomas Bradley, to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Mr. Richd. Warden, a cadet for the Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Thomas Bradley, and Edward Milward, having reported their Arrival at the Presidency on the Ship Waterloo on the 28th inst. and produced the certificate and Covenants of their appointments are admitted on the Establishment from that date.

Mr. Warden is appointed a second Lieut. his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Ensign Thomas Maughan of the 10th Regiment N. I. is transferred at his own request to the Sixth Regiment N. I. as seventh Ensign, next below Ensign George James Lloyd; and to take rank in that regiment from the 30th May 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Lieut. W. Henderson, Deputy Paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account from his duties from the 9rd to the 31st ins.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to place Mr. Assistant Surgeon Dawney, now holding the situation of Surgeon with the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and Court of Circuit, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle 5th December, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Engineer Corps.

Ensign Frederick McGillivray to be assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency,—Date of appointment 1st Nov, 1822.

Ensign Charles Wm. Grant, to be draftman to the Chief Engineer,—Do. do-

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. T. Ritherdon to be Adjutant of the 1st Bat. of Foot Artillery vice Falconer,—1st Nov. 1822.

Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave to be Adjutant of the 2d Bat. vice Decluseau,—Do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY

Wednesday 4th, December 1822.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

ddition to the changes and reliefs ordered on h October last, the following will take place he present Season by permission of Govt.

e 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. at Shoill charge Stations with the 1st Battalion 1st ier Regiment at Poonah and to march for se on the third day after the arrival of the on 5th Regiment N. I. at Sholapore.

wing of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N as soon as practicable from Ahmednugan to take the duties now performed by ion 2nd Regiment N. I. upon which that [illegible] for Scotch where it will relieve there, and the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment will return to Kaira where a whole Battalion is required.

4th. The 2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. upon its return from the Persian Gulph will be stationed at Dapolle, and the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment will move to the Presidency, one wing of which being now required, the Quarter Master General will arrange with the Officer Commanding in the Southern Concan for bringing it up by Sea as soon as practicable.

5th. The 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. upon its arrival in the Deccan from Guzerat will be stationed at Ahmedanuggar when the wing of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment now to remain there until its arrival, will march for Malwan.

6th. The Detail of Foot Artillery at Poonah will march with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment N. I to Sholapore.

7th. No. other Changes are intended this Season.

8th. In consequence of several references having been made to the Commander in Chief relative to the Rank of Officers doing duty with Regiments to which they are not permanently posted, he is pleased to direct that for the future, Officers so situated, shall be considered as she Juniors of their Rank in the Regimenr with which they are doing duty, whatever their Army Rank moy be; this arrangement however will not prevent their being eligible in the Situation assigned to hold the temporary charge of a Troop or Company in the same manner as if they belonged to the Regiment.

9th. On the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon Deccan division of the army, Michael Gilling is promoted to an assistant apothecary and steward (in one person) and attached to the Hospital of His Majesty's 67th Regt.—date of appoinment 25th Nov. 1822.

The Special Committee ordered to assemble on the 2d Instant for the purpose of examining Lieut. Fancourt of His Majesty's 4th Regt. Light Dragoons in his Knowledge of the Hindoostanee Language, have reported that he has acquired such a Knowledge of Hindoostanee as would enable him to perform the duty of Interpreter in that Language.

In making known this commendable instance of application of useful knowledge, the Commander in Chief has further the satisfaction of stating that Lieut. G. Frankland, of his Majesty 65th Regt. His Excellencey's Aid de Camp, passed a few weeks since, the exmination required of the Civil servants of the Honorable Company.

Major Frederick, 1st. Bat. 4th Regt has permission to proceed to the Presidency for one month from the date of his quitting his Battalion.

The following officers have their furlough to the presidency extended to the periods specified below vizt.

Captain Edsall,—1st Extra Battalion to the 31st Instant.

Lieut. Blachley,—Pioner Battalion, do . . . . .do.
" Grant,. . . . 2d Light. Cav. do. . . . .do.
Assistant Surgeon Conwell, ...do. . .16th. .do.

Private John Crossby, of the Bombay European Regiment is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Serjeant Major to the 2d Extra Batt,

Gunner Gibbs, of the artillery, clerk to the Military Chaplain at Poonah, is promoted to serjeant from 1st Instant.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.

Thursday 5 *December*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieut. Stirling, Adjutant 2d Extra Battn. has permission to proceed to the Southern Concan, on sick certificate, for one month from the period of his embarkation.

Second Lieut. Warden, of the Regt. of Artillery, is ported to the 1st Batt. and will join head quarter at Matoonga, without delay.

Assistant Surgeon Dawney is appointed to the Medical charge of the Convalescent Hospital at Dapolle and he will proceed expeditiously to his Station.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY

Ensign Burrows 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment until the arrival of his Battalion at Ahmednuggur.

Referring to the General Orders of the Lieutenant It is the intention of the Commander in Chief that the Two Troops of Horse Artilary shall meet on the march at such place as may be made known to the Officer Commanding by the Quarter Master General of the Army as well adapted for exercising them together, and where they will halt for that purpose for a period not exceeding ten days and which will also admit of Exchanges of men in the Troops, or other internal arrangements which may be considered essential for the benefit of both by Major McIntosh.

The 2nd Troop upon its arrival within the Poonah Division is to be permanently stationed at Poonah.

W. P. TUCKER,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

By the Commander in Chief.

2. The undermentioned Officers are posted to Battalions as follows, and will join without delay.—The Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish them with a passage.

Ensign Richard Stark, 1st or Gr. Regt N. I. to the 1st Batt.

Ensign William Unwin, 3d Regt. N. I. to the 2d Batt.

Ensign Thomas Maughan, 6th Regt. N. I. to the 2d Batt.

Head Quarters : Bombay, Monday, 2d Dec. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. In obedience to the the Commands of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, the following General Orders issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, are published for the general information of the Army, serving under this Presidency.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 9th Nov. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the first of October 1822, of which Major General R. Cooke of the Hon'ble Company's Service was President, and the following Officers Members.

Lieut. Colonel J. Ogilvie, C. B. His Majesty's 20th Regt.

Lieut. Colonel R. C. Elrington, His Majesty's 47th Regt.

Lieut. Colonel G. M'cKonochie, 1st or Marine Batt. 11th Regt.

Lieut. Colonel N. Warren, C. B. His Majesty's 47th Regt.

Lieut. Colonel J. W. O'Donoghue, His Majesty's 47th Regt.

Lieut. Colonel R. Whish, Artillery.

Major W. Onslow, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

Major G. Tovey, His Majesty's 20th Regt.

Major J. Hogg, ditto ditto

Major S. R. Strover Artillery.

Captain L. C. Russel, ditto

Captain G. Rotton, His Majesty's 20th Regt.

Captain James White, ditto ditto

Captain James Goldfrap ditto ditto

Lieutenant Colonel William Robison of His Majesty's 24th Regt. of Foot, was brought to Trial on the following Charges preferred by order of the Most Noble The Commander in Chief in India.

1st—For conduct incompatible with the duty of an Officer, in traducing the Government under which His Majesty's Orders had placed him, by describing, and Characterising a Public Resolution, and Measure of that Government, relative to Lieutenant Colonel Robison as a Military Officer, as " an Unwarrantable, Tyrannical exercise of Authority, which reduces every Officer in India to a state of Slavery equal to that of the Gentlemen in the Russian Service " the above malignant expressions forming part of the first paragraph of a Letter dated 9th June, 1822, addressed, and sent by Lieutenant Colonel Robison to, and received by the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, and in which instead of offering any explanation of his Conduct, or soliciting " any redress, he declares, that " he does not en- [illegible], or redress, [illegible] the Govern- [illegible] wards him.

[illegible] and scandalous [illegible] Government who

was at the same time Lieutenant Colonel Robison's Military Commander in Chief, in the eighth paragraph of the above Letter, and in particular in stating, that he hoped the Head of the Government would "promulgate that it "is resolved to turn any Officer "out of the Country at 24 hours notice, who dares "to publish a single comment, or sentiment, upon "public affairs displeasing to them, no matter what "motives actuated him: if the Government fancy it "contains the least offensive matter, the Writer shall "be turned out of his House, and Quarters like a "Dog with the Mange at the point of the Bayonet, "and left Sick, or well, ready, or not ready, to "march off, and embark for Europe if the Sea Coast be 700 Miles distant."

3d—For abusive, and grossly insubordinate language applied to, and highly reflecting on the Commander in Chief in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the above Letter, charging the Commander in Chief with "taking to himself the peculiar merit of inflicting on him (Lieutenant Colonel Robison) truly despotic, degrading and inhuman measures," and accusing the Commander in Chief of "more inconsistencies, acts "of Injustice and barefaced abuses of power, and "patronage, during his Command of the Army in "India, than are to be found in the Annals of Military Transactions for fifty years before he came "out to India."

Whereupon the Court passed the following Sentence.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Lieutenant Colonel William Robison of His Majesty's Twenty fourth Regiment, is Guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, with exception of the word "Scandalous" contained in the second charge, of which they do therefore, acquit him. The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above specified do, therefore, adjudge him the said Lieutenant Colonel William Robison to be Reprimanded in such manner as the Officer approving this Sentence may think proper.

The Court are induced to award this lenient Sentence in consequence of Lieut. Colonel Robison's long, and meritorious Services, and the high Character which he has produced on his Defence from the late Governor General as a Confidential Servant of Government.

(Signed) R. COOKE, *Major Genl. and President*

Disapproved (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India disapproves the above Sentence, from considering it to be so incommensurate to the Crime found by the Court, and not disavowed by the prisoner, as to be in His Excellency's opinion, a serious attaint to Discipline.

The Court exonerating the Prisoner only from the imputation of "Scandalous" attached to the Procedure set forth in the second Count, pronounces Lieutenant Colonel Robison guilty of two offences; one being an outrageous Insult to that Government, which under the orders of his Sovereign he was bound to reverence, and obey; the other being a virulent, and gross crimination of the Commander in Chief, applying unequivocally to His Excellency's official conduct in that character. Then, to such flagrant Violations of Military Subordination, the Court awards a punishment appropriate solely to the lowest class of Deviations from Military Regularity.

To account for the extraordinary nature of the Sentence, the Court states it's advertence to Lieut. Colonel Robison's long and meritorious services. The considerat on was not within the competence of the Court in the mode assumed. If such were the Court's opinion of Lieut. Colonel Robison's professional deserts, it would have been fitly brought forward with a Recommendation grounded on it to clemency in the Quarter where alone the circumstances could be duly appreciated. But the Oath which each Member of a Court Martial takes, binds him to judge strictly on the substantiation and the degree of the crime submitted to his Verdict, and to pass such a Sentence upon it as the established Rules, or Practice of the Army prescribe in a special case of that quality, without contemplating matter foreign to the immediate charge.

In this instance, the Court could not be blind to the Magnitude of the Transgression; and the extenuation was null.

When the Prisoner admitted the "Imprudence and Impropriety" of the step he had taken, he expressed no Contrition; so that his sense of error appears to have extended merely to the consequences of which he supposed himself to be in peril. He simply accounts for the intemperance of his language by saying, that he had written under the impulse of an irritated spirit, an excuse inadmissible in itself; while he defeats even that plea, by distinctly maintaining the principle on which he acted, in a manner that aggravates the original offence.

It is with pain the Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India promulgates these Remarks. He would, however, deem himself essentially wanting in the discharge of his duty, did he not seek to counteract the dangerous encouragement to Insubordination, which the Sentence in question would afford, were not its correctness thus exposed.

Lieut. Colonel Robison is to be freed from arrest, and the General Court Martial is to be dissolved.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By order of The Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

(Signed) T. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

2. The General Court Martial assembled for the trial of Lieut. Colonel Robison C. B. His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, and of which Major General Cooke is President, is dissolved.

W. P. TUCKER.

Deputy Adjut. Genl. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

29th NOVEMBER 1822.

MR. GIBERNE to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kairah.

Mr. J. Pyne to be Register at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H Brown to be Assistant Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Fonjdary Adawlut.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

1st NOVEMBER 1822.

The undermentioned Boys borne on the strength of, and trained as Drummers, in the 24th Foot, under Orders to return to Europe, are transfered to the 13th Regiment, into which Corps their Parents or Guardians have Voluntered their Services.

George Bridges
Matthew Moore.
Luke White.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

2d NOVEMBER 1822.

The unexpired period of the Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Mckenzie of the 14th Foot, is cancelled, and that Officer having been reported duly qualified, is appointed to act as Interpreter to Lieut. Col. MacLaine's Detachment on its passage up the River.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher of the 11th Dragoons is directed to act as Adjutant to the above Troops during their Passage to Cawnpore and Meerut.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

2d NOVEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Child of the 24th is directed to proceed on Duty to Berhampore with the Volunteers of the 13th Regiment under Captain Gill, whence he will return to Fort William at his earliest convenience after the Men shall have been delivered over to the 38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th will take Charge of of the Invailds of that Corps at present in Fort William, upon the departure of Lieutenant Child.

By Order of the Most the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

2d NOVEMBER 1822.

Captain Wetherall of the Royal Regiment has Leave to proceed to Europe *on* his Private Affairs and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Captain Franklyn of the 24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Boubly of the 53d have permission to proceed to Europe for the purpose of rejoining their respective Corps under Orders to embark for England.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2d NOVEMBER 1822.

Upon the arrival at Fort William of the Wing of the 44th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hardinge, the Volunteers for that Corps, at present attached to the 17th will join their Regiment, and the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops will be pleased at his earliest convenience to make over the accounts, &c. &c. of the Men to Lieut. Col. Hardinge.

Capt. Burrowes 41*st Foot.*
,, *Jacob*, 65*th Foot.*
Lieut Cox, 87*th Foot.*
Ensign Poole, 24*th Foot.*

The Officers named in the Margin, who from time to time were posted to do duty with the Volunteers are to consider themselves relieved from the date on which the Men shall have joined the 44th.

Colonel Edwards will be pleased after delivering over the Detachment to Lieut. Col. Hardinge, to forward to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces a numerical Return in which all casualties among the Men, Women and Children, which may have occurred since they joined the 17th Regiment, are to be carefully detained.

A similar Return of the Volunteers, for the 13th, is to be transmitted in like manner to the Adjutant General upon their embarkation for Berhampore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

2d NOVEMBER, 1822.

Colonel Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, whose appointment to the Staff as Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India, was announced in Orders of the 25th January last., having arrived, he will assume the duties of his Office and be obeyed accordingly. The date whence his Allowances are to commence will be adjusted hereafter by the Government.

Brevet Major Bristow will resume his functions as Brigade Major to the King's Troops, and Brevet Major Streatfield will be pleased to rejoin the 87th Regiment, at Ghazeepore, whither he is to proceed by water from Calcutta.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 month sight—1 | 10½ per 1 | 11 per Rupee.
Calcutta 30 days do.—102 per 100 Sicca.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars,—223 Rs. per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 11TH DECEMBER 1822.

On Thursday last, H. Majesty's Ship Liffey, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Charles Grant C. B. N[illegible]

commander in Chief, anchored in the Harbour. The Commodore landed on the following morning under the honors due to his rank. He was received at landing by the Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, the Officers of the general and Garrison staffs, and other Gentlemen of the Presidency.

We are happy to state that the subscription at this Presidency in aid of the distressed classes of Ireland is proceeding most prosperously.

In pursuance of a public notice a meeting of the well wishers of the fund was yesterday held at the Mess room of the Town Barracks.

We now perform a most gratifying task in publishing the patriotic proceedings of the meeting, which reflect on its members the highest honor. The eloquent and forcible speech which was addressed to the meeting by Mr. Irvine, will be read with peculiar interest. So animated an appeal to the feelings of humanity, cannot, we are convinced, fail in it's effect.

At a Meeting held at Bombay, December 10th 1822, for the relief of the distressed Irish.

G. C. IRWIN Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

On the Motion of Mr. Meriton, seconded by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the following Resolutions read from the Chair were approved by the Meeting and ordered to be printed in the Courier and Gazette Newspapers.

1. That the Society of this Precidency has evinced a very general wish & inclination to contribute to the funds now raising over the British Empire for the relief of the suffering Irish, but it being understood that the progress of the subscription has been impeded by an idea that our present contributions will arrive too late to afford effectual relief to those now labouring under distress; the Meeting here convened have thought it expedient to point out to the general view, to what beneficial objects the Charity may still be applied even tho' the absolute pressure of famine may have been alleviated.

2. There being too much reason to fear from the aggravated state of distress reported in our latest advices from Ireland, that the suffering from actual want of food is yet far from its termination, the first object to which our subscriptions, must be applicable, will of course be the supply of provisions.

3 As disease in the present instance has followed close on the heels of famine, and as disease when extensive among the poorer classes is always of long duration, another call on our benevolence to supply medicines, cloathing, and attendance to the sick, will remain from that additional calamity.

4 The general destitution of all worldly means which must remain after famine and sickness may have been removed, will require our further aid to assist the unfortunate survivors and families of those deceased to replace their little capital exhausted by distress, to supply the implements of [illegible] and seed for the ground, and to restore them to a situation to maintain themselves by their own industry.

5. That the meeting for the accomplishment of these objects, solicit with great confidence of success from all the outstations, a continuation of those subscriptions already so liberally commenced at the Presidency thro' the benevolence of individuals and the contributions of the 17th Dragoons 20th and 47th Regiments in his Majesty's Service, and the Clerks in the Secretary's Office &c. &c.

6 That the following Gentlemen from among the subscribers have consented to form a permanent committee for the management and speedy realization and remittance of the funds to their destined purposes, viz.

The Hon. C. Colville, Mr. Bell, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Meriton, The Archdeacon, General Baillie, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Farish, Colonel Leighton, Mr. J. R. Stewart, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Doveton, Mr. M. De Vitre, Mr. Hadow, Dr. Meek, Mr. Irwin, to act as Secretary to the Committee, and that the Committee have power to add to their number any person they may deem eligible.

7. That the following houses of agency have kindly undertaken to receive contributions to the Charity. viz.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co. Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. Messrs. Ritchie, and Steuart.

On the Motion of Mr. Prendergast seconded by Mr. Farish, resolved that a circular letter containing copies of the above printed resolutions and a request to promote the subscription be addressed by the committee to the Civil and Military heads of stations under the Presidency.

(Signed) G. C. IRWIN,
CHAIRMAN.

J. FARISH Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

On the Motion of Mr. Meriton seconded by General Baillie, the thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Irwin for the very energetic and feeling manner in which he has propounded the subject of the present Meeting, as also for the ability with which he has conducted the business of the day, and that he be requested to permit his address on the occasion to be published with these proceedings.

J. FARISH,
CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Irwins address to the meeting was to the following effect.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel a sincere gratification in beholding an assembly to respectable in persons if not in numbers met here together for the noblest purpose that can unite our efforts, the relief of our fellow-creatures in distress, and flattered by the partiality which has called me to the situation of addressing you, I am still sensible that I owe the distinction less to any other circumstance than to the chance which has made me a native of that country whose unfortunate inhabitants are to be the object of your bounty; a more signal occasion for the exercise of that bounty never did exist, and I trust in God that the same appeal to your compassion never will again arise from the sufferings of your fellow countrymen. The Humanity which has always characterized the society of Bombay needed not the stimulus of example shown us by the sister Presidencies to direct it to the present object. Had the motion of a subscription originated here, I am sure it would have been as warmly and liberally embraced, as now when we seem only to follow in the track of others. From what we have done, and may expect further to do, the result will no doubt be highly creditable to us in proportion to the means we posses, but we are actuated by a higher motive, I hope, than the mere name of being first or last, the motive of doing good, whether we are to follow, or lead the way.

The distance which separates us from our native country prevents us from joining in those munificent acts of Charity at home for which the British nation is illustrious above all the world, the occasion for the most part passes away before our charity can be applied, and I understand that the same opinion is held by some respecting the distresses in Ireland, but a slight reflection on the facts that have come to our knowledge must convince us, that the calamity is not of that transient nature which would render our aid tardy or ineffectual.

The total failure of the potatoe crops in 1821, in those counties in which it is the principal, if not the sole sustenance of the lower classes, suddenly plunged an immense population into all the horrors of famine, this dreadful evil it was impossible to provide against as it was impossible to foresee. The quantum of human suffering in that nation which has been remarkable for patient endurance is beyond our conception, it is in extent far beyond what can ever be generally known.

Multitudes have perished unseen and unpitied. Many of the better sort have preferred death in secret to the shame of becoming the objects of solicited charity, as that suffering which is the most severe and deepfelt is also the most silent and unobtrusive.—Very soon after the harvest had failed, the country became exhausted of provision, the starving and dispirited population were disabled from resuming the labours of the spring, and even were they not so, seed for the ground no longer remained in the country, the prospect of relief from the ensuing harvest was completely cut off, and absolute irremediable despair stared them in the face,—but even this acme of misery has been aggravated by the horrors of pestilence, that sure attendant upon famine has not failed to visit the devoted country. Starvation and disease now divide between them, the havock of their victims.

I have not, I think, gentlemen, over stated these melancholy fasts, they are equally in your knowledge and in mine, and I have not over strained the conclusion I have drawn from them, namely, that the famine still exists in Ireland to an entended degree, that the sufferers have no prospect of relief but from external aid, or some extraordinary interference of the Divine Providence which may work out their delivery by wonderful and unexpected ways, and that the same sad necessity for our charity does remain and will remain for a longer period of time than its transmission will require.

Your benevolence therefore will arrive in time to save numbers from destruction by famine or disease, and it may have a still further application in restoring the unhappy survivors to a situation of maintaining themselves by their own industry, by supplying farming implements and seed for the ground, and those means of beginning the world anew of which they must be now wholly destitute.

We have great grati fication in publishing the following high tribute to the merits of part of our gallant Bombay Army.

ORDERS.

BY THE INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY.

BOMBAY 6TH DEC. 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope cannot depart for Europe without recording his heartfelt good wishes for the welfare, prosperity, and honor of the Bombay Light Cavalry, of which he feels proud in no common degree from the share he has had in its organisation; tho' far be it from him to arrogate to himself that credit which is due from the zeal of its officers who have, with so much credit to themselves, outstripped his every wish by their unremitting exertions in acting on the system laid down, not in any novel way by him but in conformity to that practised in the British Cavalry at large.

In the sincerity of his heart, he trusts, its members will believe, that he can never hear of their welfare, or of the credit and honor of the Bombay Cavalry, otherwise than with the greatest interest.

He has been gratified by witnessing its conspicuous gallantry in the field; and he doubts not that those who shall follow him, will appreciate it's merits and witness its devotion and bravery as he has done; and he feels too deeply how much his own credit is at stake (independant of better motives), not to feel as long as he shall live, a deep interest in its prosperity and future deeds.

To Lieut. Colonels Wilson, Dunbar, and Turner, and to Capt. Soilleux, he feels in no common degree indebted, and he begs to offer to them his warmest thanks for the zealous assistance afforded to him by them; and he begs the officers commanding the three regiments will convey the sentiments of his most sincere thanks to the whole of the European and native officers, as well as to the native non-commissioned officers, and to all ranks of their respective regiments, for their zeal, and conspicuous good conduct, from the period of their first formation to the present time, when he is about to relinquish the office of Inspector of Cavalry; and he begs them to believe, that he can never forget how much he is indebted to them for the flattering marks of favour he has so recently received from the distinguished General at the head of the Bombay Army.

Signed

L. STANHOPE,
Inspector of Cavalry,
[*Bombay Courier.*

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. Capt. T. Stockoe, Act. Fort Adgt., Tannah.
Lieut. L. R Home 2d | 11th Regt. N. I.
Capt. R. S. Douglas, B. Artillery.
Do. Wm. Hammond 3 Regt. Lt. Cav.
Lieut. Geo. Swemton, Bengal Artillery.
Lt. J. Rochuck, E. Brigade.
Capt. J. Grant 1st Regt. Resident at Satara.
DEPARTURES,— Lieut. W. A. Tate Engineers,
Capt. Thos. Remon, Do.
Captain Crozier, B M. Kaira.
Lt. G. W. Blackly Pioneers.
Ensign H. J. Lamotte 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Do. J. G. Mudie 2 Do. 1st Regt.
Do. Chas. A Stewart 1st Bat. 8th Regt.
Do. G. J. Lloyd 1st Bat. 6th Regt.
Do. Henry Stockley 2d Bat. 4th Regt.
Do. Edward Skipper 2d Bat. 4th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 3. The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. George Middleton, from Surat, 30th Nov.
Do. off the Entrance of the Harbour, the Ship Elizabeth, Joseph Keys, from Bengal 22d Oct.
5. His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, S. Thornton, Lieut. in Charge, from Cochin.
Do. His M. Ship Liffey, Commodore, Charles Grant C. B. Captain from Cochin.
Do. Schooner Hannah, Joseph Correya, from Cochin, 23d Nov.
8. Do. Roza, J. Anderson, from Madras and Columbo; 16th Oct.
DEPARTURES.—Dec. 4. Ship Salhie, Collin Jolliffe, to Bassadore.
Do. From the Entrance of the Harbour the Ship Elizabeth, Joseph Keys, to Bussorah.
6. Schooner Fly, J. L. Emmott, to Mocho.
8. Ship Felecitas, Peter Campbell to Bassadore.

PASSENGERS.

By Schooner Fly.—Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Stanhope 17th Lieut Dragoons.
Lieut. Col. W. Robinson H. M. 26th Reg.
Col. Tolly H. M. 16th Ret.
Lieut. Skinner Do.
Do. Felecitas Lieut. Elwan, H. C. Marine.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Barkworth, for London.
Upton Castle, for do.
James Sibbald, for do.
Reliance, for Madras.
Arab.—Ship Fullock, for Mocha and Judda.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.
11. Ship Mary, Charles Penberthy, Commander, from the Isle of France 13th September.
12. Portuguese Ship Luz, S. L. Ramos, Commander, from Rio de Janeiro 8th June, Mazambique, 16th September and Johanna 21 October.
Do. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, Commander, from Madras 17th October.
15 Arab Ship Tauj, Haje Almas, Commander, from Red Sea 22d July, and Penang 4th October.
17. H. M. Frigate Glasgow, B. C. Doyle, Commander, from Penang 27th October.

OFF CALCUTTA.

13. Danube, (A.)—14. La Seine, (F.) Lady Raffles. and Cameens, (P.)—15. Ceres.

PASSENGERS.

PER H. C. SHIP WINCHELSEA.—*From London,*—Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Miss A. W. Morrison, Mr. Henry Beaty, Cadet, and Detcht. of H. M. 44th Regiment Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Morrison, Major J. C. Guthrie, Captains J. C. L. Carter, A. Brugh, J. Shelton, P. O'Rielly, and C. O'Neill, Lieuts, F. Hemming, J. Connor, B. Whitney, J. C. Webster, R. Williams, T. Eastwood, and A. G. Gledstones, Ensigns W Sargent, B. Brown, and T. Robinson, Paymaster J. Allsopp, Adjutant G. Woollard, Quarter Master R. B. Halahan, Surgeon G. Jones, 20 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 10 Corporals, 304 men rank and file, 42 Women and 57 Children.

REMARKS.

Nov. 12 Yesterday evening accounts were received from Pooree, dated the 3d Inst, stating that on the 1st. information reached that place, that a Vessel, dismasted was lying at anchor in 6 fathoms water about six Coss to the N. E. of the Black Pagoda, —which proved to be the Arab Ship Fyzel Curreem from Judda, totally dismasted, and lost her rudder (having struck upon Saugur Reef in the late gale,) also all her anchors and Cables, excepting one bad one, by which she was riding. The Ship has 40 Arabian Passengers on board, with Treasure to a considerable amount.—The Ships is stated to be in a very precarious situation, and should it come on to blow from the Eastward, she would almost inevitably be driven on shore.

One of the Pilot Vessels has been dispatched to the assistance of the Fyzel Curreem,

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Nov.
10 French ship Zelie, F. Rouxel, Commander, for the Isle of France.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Bombay,—Hero of Malown,—Union (A.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the flolowing Stations, on the 16 instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—H. C. S. Astell,
Passed up,—Taje. (Arab)

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains,—H. C. Ships Prince Regent, Asia, Dorsetshire, Warren Hastings, Marchioness of Ely and Winchelsea.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

By the Revd. S. Payne Chaplain Baroda, Camp 25th ultimo, Mr. James Malone Conductor of Ordnance to Mrs. Mary Ann Saunderson widow of the late Sub-Conductor Saunderson of the same name Department.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 8th Instant, the Lady of Captain Fearon, of a Son.

At Colabah, December 8th, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Hathway, of Son.

On the 3d instant the Lady of William C. Bruce, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 14th November, by the Rev. J. Hawtayne, A. M., Turner Macan, Esq. of Carriff, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, Captain in H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief, to Miss Harriet Sneyd, third daughter of the Rev. Wetenhall Sneyd, of New Church, Isle of Wight.

On Saturday, the 16th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Capt. William Worsley Davis, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to Miss Letitia Gillanders.

BIRTHS.

At Hydrabad, on the 16th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Holroyd, commanding the Resident's Escort, of a son.

At Midnapoore, on the 9th November, at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Richards, the lady of W. Blunt, E-q. of the civil service of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 16th, November, Mrs. Amey Collins, widow of the late Mr. James Collins, of a daughter.

On the evening of the 14th November, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 24 years, 7 months and 7 days.

On Saturday the 16th November after a tedious illness of a fortnight, which he bore with Christain fortitude, and patient resignation to the Divine will, Herbert, second son of Samuel Henry Huet, Esq. aged 20 years, 8 months and 16 days.—leaving a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss. Their grief on this melencholy and distressing occasion, can only be ameliorated by that firm reliance they entertain in the mercies of a sure Providence—who in his infinite wisdom thought proper to inflict the blow, and in like manner of his infinite goodness can heal the wound:: Yet, whenever the virtues of the deceased, cut off in the prime and vigour of Life, thwarts across their minds, scarce will they be abl to suppress the starting tear or check their feelings from exclaiming internally—"Alas; poor Herbert!"

Loos'd from this vale of misery and grief,
Behold his spirit mounts the sky;
Now prostrate hails its maker and relief,
And lauds his name who dwells on high.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23d Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy D. Bannerman, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Coultman, of H. M. 53d Regiment.

BIRTH.

At the Presidency, on the 25th Instant, the Lady of P. Cleoborn, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 24th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Conductor Lyte, of a Son.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1822.

The Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer in the Supreme Court, at Fort William in Bengal, commenced to-day. A few minutes after ten, the Honourable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, still the only Judge at the Presidency, took his seat on the Bench. When the usual solemnities had been gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as being summoned to serve on the Grand Jury for the present Sessions.

GRAND JURY.

JOHN TROTTER, ESQ. FOREMAN.

Stephen Laprimaudye, Esq.	*John Small, Esq.*
Aaron Crossley Seymore, Esq	*W. L. Gibbon, Esq.*
Benj Ferguson, Esq.	*W. Patrick, Esq.*
John Taylor, Esq.	*Alexander F. Lind, Esq.*
Francis Patrick, Esq.	*Tredway Clark, Esq.*
H. P. Russel, Esq.	*Wm. York Lindsay, Esq.*
John Abbot, Esq.	*John Bagshaw, Esq.*
F. T. Hall, Esq.	*Thomas Hutton, Esq.*
Roderick Robertson, Esq.	*Alexander Wilson, Esq.*
Rodney Statham, Esq.	*Charles Morley, Esq.*
Jas. McNeight, Esq.	*Brown Roberts, Esq.*

PETIT JURY.

Thos. Gab. Gunter,	*John Bull,*
Arthur Courage,	*George Roots,*
Daniel Morgan,	*Michael Bull,*
Geo. Morgan,	*Chas. Goldsmith,*
Wm. Benj. Johnstone,	*Wm. Burn,*
Wm. Barrington.	*Cornelius Smith.*

Sir Francis Macnaghten in giving his charge to the Jury, observed that though the cases this Sessions were not so few as he could wish, yet he was happy to say that the charges chiefly consisted of common abuses and misdemeanors, he would therefore not detain them by making unnecessary comments.

There was one case however, of rather an extraordinary nature, one cruelly revolting to the feelings of man and really very shocking—it was the case of a man charged with having committed a rape on a child of 8 years of age. From the depositions made at the Police Office (we understood His Lordship to say) the case appeared to be of a nature which might either have been adjusted there, or entirely hushed up, rather than to bring it into Court, where it could not fail to excite the greatest indignation—What induced his Lordship to think that the affair might have been settled without being brought before the Court, was, that the charge had not been made at the Police Office for months after the occurrence took place; another circumstance which led him to some doubt, was that the father of the girl [illegible] to him a few days ago to solicit that a [illegible] might be made in this affair. His Lordship thought it fair to lay these circumstances before the Gentlemen of the Jury that they might form their judgment accordingly.

Another offence, of which the venerable Judge thought it his duty to apprise the Gentlemen of the Jury, was a charge against the inferior officers of the Police. It appeared that certain of these persons had seized upon a man accused him of stealing, and put him in custody, where after having kept him some time, they by threats or other means extorted 27 Rupees, though their demands on the poor wretch in the first instance amounted to 30, after which they set him at liberty.—If those persons had been convinced that this man was guilty, it was their duty to detain him—or if there was not sufficient proof they ought to have let him go again. His Lordship could really conceive nothing so odious as people being guilty of what they must know to be a crime, and yet acting under the mask of Justice; while such disgraceful proceedings were carrying on, he felt convinced, the people would conceive the institution of the Police rather a bane, than a blessing to the City.

If these people should be convicted before him, (and it did not appear that they had acted even under the supposition of the party being guilty) or if he found that they acted with any intent of defrauding or robbing this person, it was his Lordship's determination to punish them to the utmost degree the law would permit.

The Petit Jury having been sworn, the following cases were brought on.

LUTCHMON, GINDA and GOHEE for felony.—The charges not being proved, the Jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.—the prisoners were discharged.

NAWABDEE was next put to the bar, on a charge of robbery and convicted, verdic GUILTY.

The case of MOSULLAH for a rape was next brought on, when the charges being fully proved, the Jury returned a verdict GUILTY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 29.

The Criminal Business of the Court was this day resumed; and KEENOO, JOYCHUND and BUXOO. (Vide CALENDAR page 494) were put to the bar, on a charge of a theft. After the necessary witnesses were examined the Jury was disposed to consider the Prisoners as NOT GUILTY. The Honourable Sir F. Macnaghten wished to be informed if the Gentlemen of the Jury meant to acquit the Prisoners generally; as in that case he should consider it his duty to call another Jury. And his Lordship deemed it necessary from the circumstances that had come out in evidence, to intimate to them the propriety of indicting the Prisoners for an Assault. This was accordingly done.

EMAMBUX (the first on the Kalender) was then tried for an assault. This trial was a very short one; but it presented one of the most horrid spectacles that ever disgraced human nature. Bunnoo on whom the assult had been committed, appeared in Court. She was an Up-Country Hindoostanee Girl with whom the Prisoners had co-habited and apparently about 20 years of age. This poor unfortunate creature had wounds upon her person of the most desperate [illegible] enormous number of eighteen; one of her thumbs was cut off altogether; in short she presented a ghastly spectacle of cruelty that whould have softened the hardest heart. A deadly weapon with which the wounds had been inflicted, stained with blood and broken in three places, was produced in Court before the brutal assassin, who seemed totally insensible of the enormity on the act for which had been dragged forward to answer at the bar of justice.

The feelings of the judge on the Bench were so much affected that he could with difficulty go on with the trial; and in addressing the Jury he stated that of all the trials for Murder over which he had ever presided, and of all the horrid circumstances it had been his lot to investigate in the whole course of his judicial life, he never met a case of such appalling atrocity. His Lordship regretted, and was sure the Jury would join with him in regretting, that as the law now stands no severer punishment could be awarded to the prisoner, than confinement in the Common Jail of Calcutta, in which he believed the Prisoner would live without any reluctance; to such a monster it was in fact no punishment at all.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

The three Prisoners KEENOO, JOYCHUND and BUXOO, yesterday acquitted of the charge of theft, and at the recommendation of the Judge committed for an Assault, a True Bill having been found by the Grand Jury, were again arraigned at the Bar, but traversed to next Session.

JYSOOK *alias* JEISOOK charged with Assault and Theft was tried and found Guilty.

In the case of Poraun, Seeboo and Barrick, charged with theft and reset of theft, the Bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury:

The India Gaz. October, 31.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

King versus *E. A. North and T. Holcroft.*

The case of the KING versus ELIZA ANN NORTH and THOMAS HOLCROFT (which we adverted to in the HURKARU of Tuesday, as being one of great interest, turning on the legal question whether illegitimate children belong to the mother or the reputed Father) was yesterday argued in the Supreme Court before a much larger audience than usually attend its proceedings. A number of Affidavits were read on behalf of Mr. Williams, (of the Civil Service and formerly Commercial Resident at Commercolly) the Father of the Children; which were met by Affidavits on the part of Mrs. North, and Mr. Holcroft negativing the charges of improper conduct and connection brought against them.

The circumstances of the case (passing by many disputed points rendered doubtful by the conflicting Affidavits of the different parties) appear to be these: About the month of August 1821 Mr. Thomas Holcroft was engaged by Mr. Williams (then living with Mrs. North at Brijeetollah) to act as Tutor to some of his Children, then every day expected to arrive from England. In the month of December following, the Children having arrived, on account of the inconvenience of passing backwards and forwards to his own lodgings, Mr. Holcroft was requested by Mr. Williams to take up his residence at his own house; and his conduct appears

to have given satisfaction to his employers till sometime in April, when Mr. Williams began to conceive suspicions of an improper intimacy between him and Mrs. North; in consequence of which he threw up his situation. Soon after Mr. Williams became persuaded that his suspicions had been groundless, apologised for his injustice, and earnestly requested him to resume his charge of the children's education. This reconciliation however was of short continuance; Mr. William's jealousy returned with greater force than ever, and made him determine on a separation from Mrs. North, as proved by his letters which were read; in which he described his unhappy prospects, nothing but a jail staring him in the face; and requested Mrs. North to place the children at one or other of the public schools (in Calcutta) and pay their education out of the money which had been allowed her; to appoint guardians for them &c.

When he left Calcutta on the 1st (or according to other accounts on the 8th of May) and proceeded to Patna, Mrs. North and Mr. Holcroft and the children continued to live in the house that had been occupied by him at Brij etollah, and did so till the 7th of August, when they moved to a house in Fenwicks Bazar, about 20 days previous to their embarkation for England. When Mrs. North intimated to Mr. Williams her intended departure with the children, he did not forbid it, but requested he might be, permitted to accompany them; and hastened down to Calcutta with all possible speed. Finding on his arrival that she and Mr. Holcroft had taken their departure with so much mysterious suddenness —he seems to have been much exasperated and applied to the Honourable Sir Francis McNaghten for a Habeas Corpus, to order the Children to be brought back and delivered over to the care and custody of their legal guardians. This being granted, the officers of justice having proceeded with the Writ down the River to the Vessel (the MARY) on which they were embarked, and brought back the Children (illegally it is said) which seem to have been surrendered by their Mother without any opposition. They have since (by what means we have not learned) passed into the custody of the Father.

Such are the leading features of the case, which was opened by Mr. FERGUSSON, who commented on the circumstances attending it with his usual ingenuity, and contended that as the children were illegally taken from Mrs. North, the writ of Habeas-Corpus only commanding her to bring the children into Court at her peril, and not empowering the officers to seize them) the Court ought to refuse to interfere and place them in the situation in which they originally were. He urged further that the statements in Mr. Williams' Affidavits were many of them scandalous and unfounded, highly unjust, and injurious not only to the Lady but to Mr. Holcroft, a Gentleman against whose character he was aware of nothing that could justly be charged; but he considered these Affidavits as completely refuted by those put in on the other side.

M. MONEY followed on the same side, and in a long and highly emphatic speech, enforced the natural and legal rights of a Mother over illegitimate children, who according to Blackstone and the Law of England have properly speaking no father; or at least only a putative or supposititious father, which is little better than none at all.

Mr. WHEATLEY (whose accession to the Calcutta Bar we lately noticed) addressed the Court on the other side He gave a concise and perspicuous view of the circumstances of the case on which its decision must depend; and deduced the principles of English Law applicable to the question at issue, from the decisions of the Courts at home, and the opinions delivered by Lord Kenyon, Lord Mansfield and other great authorities. Finding himself sufficiently borne out by these, he with great delicacy abstained from offering any comment on the ciminatory circumstances adduced against Mrs. North and Mr. Holcroft; but we avoid entering farther into particulars at present as we intend soon to give his able speech in a more accurate form, when we can command sufficient time to go over our notes.

Mr. FERGUSON replied, after which Sir Francis MACNAGHTEN delivered his opinion; repeatedly expressing his approbation of the just view of the case given by Mr. WHEATLEY. Having laid down with much legal acuteness the law of England as it now stands with regard to illegimate children—that it will not take them from either Parent who happens to have them in custody, unless urgent cause be shown; and commented on the circumstances of this case, showing that both Parents were in joint possession of the children, which copartnery the Lady was the first to break through—he concluded by expressing his determination to let them for the present remain where they were; and as to their ultimate guardianship and custody, that point should be reserved till the Master (in Equity) had made his Report.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—November* 8.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

This-day a case of some interest was to have been tried concerning a person well known in the Court by the name of "Little Smith" but it was compromised in the manner after mentioned, without being referred for the decision of a Jury. The facts of the case were these:—

A few months ago as the said Mr. James Smith (alias Little Smith) was progressing towards the Gate in the Great Jail, (where he has taken up his abode) accompanied by two Friends one of them slightly, tho' inadvertently, touched the shoulder of a man named Hurdulob Tagore. The indignant Tagore immediately seized the Gentlemen's hands, and forcibly stopped him. Little Smith with his usual bravery expostulated warmly on the impropriety of such conduct; whereupon he was assaulted, knocked down, kicked, and violently bruised in several parts of his body by this Hurdolab Tagore, Joykison Bonerjee, and Lallah Seubul,, the three latter having taken up the cause of their countryman. A Magistrate being next day addressed on the subject, he immediately attended and took the depositions of the several Gentlemen who witnessed the shameful transaction. On the case being brought before the Supreme Court yesterday, the same witnesses attended to give their evidence; when it was understood that Mr. Smith had agreed to quash the matter on account of having received an ample apology and a consideration of 300 Rupess as damages for the bodily injury he had sustained.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—Nov.* 9.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA.—LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

October 1822.		Degs	*October* 1822.		Degs:
Tuesday 22	6	68	Sunday 27th.	7	74
	12	82		4	84
	6	80			
Wednesday 23d.	6	78	Monday 28th	7 Frosty air,	72
	12	82		12½	82
	5	81		5	80
Thursday 24	6	72	Tuesday 29th	7	72
	12	86		12	82
	5	85		4	83
Friday 25th.	6	76	Wednesday 30th	6½	72
	12	86		2	84
	4½	86		4½	84
Saturday 26	7	76	Thurs day 31	7	72
	12	85		12	82
	6	82			
HIGHEST RANGE - -		86	LOWEST DITTO - -		68
AVERAGE MEDIUM, - -		77			

MEDICAL REPORT.

The highest range of the Thermometer, during the last week, has been 5 degrees *less* than the week preceding; but the lowest range being the same as before, leaves the *average* medium only 2½ degrees below the last Report. The Mornings and Evenings are cold and frosty, while the heat of the Sun is severely felt during the day.

The general proportion of Disease, has *very considerably increased*, and its severity has been almost commensurate, as the number of *fatal* cases reported to have occurred, abundantly evince. The *nature* of these Diseases remains essentially the same, but diverging into such modifications and varieties as the weather has induced. Thus while FEVERS continue to be the most prevalent Disease, the various effects of common COLD have shown themselves in a corresponding influence upon the *Chest*—with Cough, &c. and on the *Bowels*; as well as in various forms of *Bilious* Disease. Cases of long continuance that were remitting, have been again induced; and Patients who would have recovered in a more favorable state of atmosphere, have continued to be invalids.

The Diseases of CHILDREN have been far less *in proportion* than they were: and FEMALE complaints have also been of less frequent recurrence.

Cholera, still continues to prevail, while on the other hand, many, very many cases have occurred, where the resemblance has been mistaken, and the cause evidently traceable to the influence of the atmosphere and of food.

In proportion as these changes prevail, a corresponding degree of care becomes imperious upon every individual, while delicate Females, and such as are invalids, should *more particularly* avoid every exposure to the Night air, or the influence of the atmosphere in general, while its present unhealthy state continues; recollecting that not only *their own* health and ease and comfort depend upon the exercise of this caution, but the comfort of *all those* who feel interested in their welfare.'

Durhumtollah, Nov. 3, 1822. P.

From what we have lately learned, we would advice persons anxious to go to England by an overland route, *not* to proceed through Persia. If they do, they must make up their minds to be excessively annoyed and harassed. Should they take Persia in their route, from an expectation of seeing romantic and beautiful landscape, fine classic remains of art

most hospitably entertained, they cannot fail of meeting with a miserable disappointment.

A friend has shewn us letters lately received from a gentleman travelling overland towards England. About the beginning of the present year, the gentleman in question reached Khorasan, his letter descriptive of his journey, being dated in the middle of February. We believe that he is the third European who has penetrated so far into that barbarous country. One of these was a Frenchman, supposed to have died there—the other an Englishman of the name of WILLIAM SHAWE, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who came to India some say by the way of Herat, Candhan, Lahore, &c.; others by the way of Kerwan having embarked for India from some of the ports in the Gulf. The Correspondent to whose letter we are indebted for this information, saw his (SHAWE's) name written in a book at Mushed belonging to one of the Chief Priests; and if SHAWE has perished or miscarried on the way, it may be interesting to his friends to be able to trace his progress thus far. It was told to our Correspondent that he had been stript near Herat by thieves. He was believed to have come from India for he had not arrived by way of Teheran. He wanted money at Mushed, for bills on Teheran or India, but no one would give it him.

Our Correspondent reached Mushed safely after much annoyance, particularly as respected servants and baggage carriage. Perhaps, he says, there is not in the world a more abandoned, wicked, and troublesome race than the Muleteers and Camel drivers of Persia; and those within the boundaries of that lawless part of it, called Khorassan, are still more abandoned than elsewhere. They live in strife,—and whoever has any thing to do with them, must bid adieu for the time to quietness and peace.

The next accounts of our traveller are from Tabreez, bearing date the 3d of August last. He reached that place in safety after a most tedious, a disagreeable, and a dangerous journey, from Mushed through the independent Coord states, and through the country of the Gocklan and Yarnoot Toorkomans to Astrabad, where he passed through Mazunderan to Resht, in Gheelan, along the shores of the Caspian Sea. The Cholera had made its appearance at Tabreez, where it was carrying off the tremendous numbers of 30 to 40 per diem! "But," observes our traveller, "it is not near so violent as it was at Sheeraz—perhaps not more than 1 in 20 or 30 die here." What then must the mortality at Sheeraz have been! We now beg to quote our Correspondent's own words, dissuading people from taking Persia in their route to Europe:—"I will take this opportunity of advising you and your friends in general *against* a journey home through Persia: as far as I have seen it, the annoyances and vexations are ill compensated by the pleasure or information. It is a barren miserable country—not a tree covers the hills—the plains are brown and barren; there are no rivers—no water enlivens the scene; there is nothing in the way of antiquity, save Persepolis, to see on the road, and perhaps some of the buildings of SHAH-ABBAS at Ispahan; and certainly there is nothing of recent creation worth looking at,—to me in particular, after India it has been all a disappointment. To an Indian, the servants of Persia, will, I think in general, appear bad, inattentive, and disrespectful. To persons who come in the suit of Embassadors, this may not be the case; but to those who neither wish for nor can afford many, it will, I think, be found that they are not in general disposed to pay much attention or respect. They cheat and impose more than in India, and if a quiet life be wanted, the price you must pay for it is exorbitant."

I shall perhaps resume this subject in our

A report has reached us, which we believe rests on good authority and which we earnestly hope may prove true, that an engagement has been concluded between Captain Moresby, of H. M. S. the *Menai*, on the part of the Governor of the Mauritius, and the Imaum of Muscat, by which the latter agrees to prohibit entirely the sale of Slaves from his dominions to all Christian nations, and promises to confiscate all Ships with their cargoes which may be found on his coasts engaged in that traffic. Our information further states, that the Imaum has agreed that all vessels under his flag having Slaves on board for sale to Christian nations, and found beyond a line drawn from Cape Delgado, the most southern point of his African possessions, and passing sixty miles to the south of the Island of Socotra to Diu Head, shall be liable to be treated according to the provisions of the British law. Our readers are aware of the eagerness and activity with which this traffic has been pursued by the French merchants of Bourbon, assisted by funds and support from the mother country, and of the exertions of Governor Farquhar and the British Naval Officers to suppress it. Of late the trade has been chiefly maintained by the facilities afforded it at Zyoongeebar, a possession of the Imaum of Muscat on the coast of Africa; from whence large supplies of slaves are annually drawn to the Imaums Asiatic territories and to the dominions of other Mahometan states. His Highness is understood to have promptly complied with the suggestion of the British Government, to adopt measures for preventing the European Slave merchants from resorting thither, and it is to be hoped that the measures accomplished by Captain Moresby, whose meritorious and unremitting exertions against the Slave traders have already been so conspicuous, will be the means of effectually cutting off this almost only remaining source of a traffic so pregnant with human misery.

The assent of the Imaum, who will sustain a considerable loss of revenue, and to whose religion and laws, slavery and Slave trading are not repugnant, is a proof at once of his liberal and enlightened understanding, and of the influence of the English Government, as well as of its beneficial direction; it would be well if some Christian Sovereigns would take example by his conduct.—

The India Gazette,—November 14.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The persons whose names follow, if in life, may on Application at the HURKARU Office, receive Letters to their Address.

Mr. JAMES THOMSON—Letter from his Brother in Scotland.

Mr P. U. TRESSIDER—Calcutta.

Mr. THOMAS SMITHER, Mariner, Bengal.

Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 18.

Madras.

The Ship *Nancy*, Captain Thompson, left the Roads early on Saturday morning for England, touching at the Cape. Considering the Season this Ship may be considered fortunate in the Weather during her stay here.

The Honorable William Thackeray, Esq. embarked on the *Nancy* for the Cape on Friday afternoon under a salute of 15 guns.

Passengers for England—Mrs Wetherell, Captain Wetherell, Lieutenants Despard, Hutcheson, Impett, Harrison and Mc Alpine of H. M. 53d Regiment.

[*Gov. Gaz.—Nov.* 26.

Madras Government Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

11TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

No. 2987 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 2552 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 3139 1518 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
No. 2503 4356 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 84 792 4691 3054 1301 2137 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Prizes of 150 *Rupees each.*

21	78	121	133	182	197	218
232	242	276	285	319	465	586
600	608	625	636	652	680	703
710	821	870	874	980	1003	1016
1104	1115	1213	1226	1251	1254	1259
1297	1406	1490	1519	1533	1647	1789
1913	1933	1970	1996	2046	2134	2146
2238	2253	2308	2333	2369	2390	2396
2470	2475	2485	2553	2698	2723	2776
2783	2863	2868	2874	2896	2920	2934
2967	3096	3099	3127	3168	3172	3175
3217	3230	3241	3333	3352	3356	3383
3414	3568	3572	3584	3613	3687	3723
3768	3828	3872	3882	4010	4041	4089
4158	4198	4224	4231	4233	4276	4439
4464	4473	4576	4647	4689	4741	4865
4892	4960.					

Madras Lottery.—The Drawings continued on Friday and yesterday. The following are the results as to the larger Prizes.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 3795 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1170 4432 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1777 2068 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 165 630 694 3138 3166 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 716 1171 2293 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—Nos. 515 379 1528 2768 3252 3692 and 4890 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees. each.
No. 4323 a Prize of 1,805 Rupees.
Nos. 1228 and 3935 Prizes of 500 Rs. each.
Nos. 39 666 2938 3271 3655 and 3951 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Madras Lottery.—The fifth day's drawing of the Third Class of the Lottery on Wednesday, produced the following large Prizes.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1822.
No. 2043 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 340 2426 915 2486 and 122 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 1853 and 3937 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

The Madras Lottery concluded on Friday. The grand Prize of a lac of Rupees fell to the lucky holder of No. 2234 which we understand was bought by a respectable Native who sold it again to a person residing at Pondicherry. The other large Prizes were.
No. 3569 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 4848 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
No. 2450 2816 and 4623 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
No. 4602 a Prize of 300 Rupees.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS,

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, July 1.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a long and exceedingly unintelligible speech, gave the usual annual detail of the finances of the country. As we do not understand the right hon. gentleman's details, we cannot undertake to give an abstract of them. We subjoin his statement in figures: not because it is more intelligible then his words, but because we are able to give the whole, and therefore run no risk of perverting its meaning.

1821.	SUPPLY.		1822.
£8,736,092	Army	£7,705,000	
	Extra Expense in Ireland	220,000	
		£7,925,000	
6,282,685	Navy	5,480,000	
1,195,407	Ordnance	1,200,000	
1,893,366	Miscellaneous	1,550,000	
	Extra expense in Ireland	150,000	
		1,700,000	
	Greenwhich Hospital.—Out-pensioners	310,000	
£18,107,250		£,16,615,000	
1,000,000	Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,200,000	
291,606	By payment for services charged upon the acts of the year, but not specially voted		
£19,398,856		17,815,000	

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

290,000	Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills	£290,000	
	To pay holders of 5 per cents	2,801,000	
	Deficiency of Ways and Means, 182	290,456	
706,400	Total for reduction of debt		3,381,456
£20,395,256			
			£21,106,456

UNFUNDED DEBT, 1821.

Exchequer Bills	£29,000,000
Irish Treasury Bills	1,000,000
Bills for Public Works and Churches	368,330
	£30,368,380
By increase of Unfunded Debt	5,831,670
	£36,200,000

UNFUNDED DEBT, 1822.

Exchequer Bills	20,000,000
Exchequer Bills	16,200,000
	£36,200,000

1821.	WAYS AND MEANS.	1822.
£4,000,000	Annual Taxes	£3,000,000
1,500,000	Tea Duties	1,500,000
200,000	Lottery	200,000
163,400	Old Stores	151,000
500,000	Surplus pecuniary indemnity payable by France.	
114,570	Repayment by commissioners for insuing Exchequer bills for public Works	110,000
81,630	Surplus Ways and Means, 1820.	
6,559,600		4,961,000
13,000,000	Sinking Fund Loan	7,500,000
461,539	Bank of Ireland, increase of capital.	
	East India Company	530,000
	Commissioners for payments on account of the half, pensions, &c.	2,450,000
83,580	Unclaimed dividends, &c.	
82	Interest on Land Tax.	
20,104,801		
290,456	Deficiency of Ways and Means, 1821.	
5,831,670	By increase of unfunded debt	
20,395,257		21,272,670

[So far as we can comprehend the right hon. gentleman, he calculates that the surplus of the revenue over the expenditure, for the present year, will amount to £5,000,000; and, for the next year, to £6,000,000: but there is so much uncertainty arising from the use made of the sinking fund, and the operations of the half-pay and pension annuity scheme, that we would be understood to speak on the subject with becoming doubt and hesitation.]—The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving his resolutions for granting supply.

Mr. Maberley said, that he laboured under great disadvantage in following the right hon. gentleman, not having before him the papers necessary to his fully understanding the subject. He had understood the right hon. gentleman sufficiently, however, to perceive that the sinking fund was put forward by him as what he might call the *hocus pocus* of the year. He had taken from that fund, and added to it in such a manner, that it was impossible to make the true state of it at all intelligible, without a distinct discussion with regard to it.

Mr. Ellice contended that the result of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that evening was, that there was not a sinking fund of more than one or two millions.

Mr. Ricardo said, if the committee took the account in the way the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished them to view it, there would appear a surplus of £5,000,000. this year, and that in 1824 there would be a surplus of £6,000,000. But how was the fact? Taking the total Exchequer deficiency of £14,144,000. and deducting it from £15,481,000. the sum to meet it, there would remain only £1,400,000. as a real and effective sinking fund this year. The revenue of the country was £53,087,000. the expenditure was £51,119,000. making a surplus of £1,968,000.; this appeared to be the entire surplus of the year; but "No," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "we have £700 000. saved by the alteration of the 5 per cents.; we have also to make allowance for £2,450,000. received." How? why, received from the trustees of the half-pay and Pension allowances. How this could be brought in under the head of "surplus revenue" he could not easily perceive. A sum of £5,000,000 might be easily made out, but would the committee call it a surplus of revenue?

The various resolutions were passed without opposition, excepting one for granting £2,00,000 for the lottery: on which the house divided:—For the resolution 74.—Against it 34.

ALIEN BILL.

Mr. Secretary Peel moved the order of the day for the house going into a committee on the alien bill.

Mr. Hobhouse, in a speech of considerable length, and great eloquence, urged his objections against the bill, and opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair.—Mr. Robinson suported the bill. He denied that it was inconsistent with the spirit of the English Constitution; and introduced in subserviency to the wishes of foreign states. He feared there was now a contest of principles. It was a contest between arbitrary power on the one hand—(Cheers from the opposition),—and unqualified revolution on the other.—(Cheers from the treasury benches.) He regretted that there was such a contest; but as it unfortunately did exist, our object must be to avoid coming into collision with either of the contending parties.

Mr. J. Williams (of Lincoln) said that the maturest reflection had led him to offer this bill his determined, but most conscientious opposition. In all the speeches there was no necessity made out for the measure.

The house divided: For the committee 142—Against it 60—Majority for the bill 82.

The house then went into a committee, and some further opposition was offered by different members, in the committee; but their motions were negatived by large majorities.—The report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Mr. Goulbourn moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the Irish Insurrection Act.—Several members announced their intention of opposing the bill, when it came to be discussed.—Leave was given.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The order of the day having been read.

Lord Ellenborough moved the third reading of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.

Lord Stowell said, the present bill, by repealing altogether the nullity of marriage, offered a premium to the adventurer, who having overcome all the previous difficulties, and once got into church, was then secure of the marriage, which under the bill could not afterwards be annulled, whatever fraud might have been practised to obtain it. He trusted their lordships would pause before they sanctioned a measure which might be the cause of so much misery to families, and consider the situation of unhappy fathers, whose children being once married, however improperly, or through whatever fraudulent means, they could not afterwards, if this bill passed in its present shape, affect by any measure the validity of such marriages.

Lord Ellenborough could not agree with the noble and learned lord as to the effect of the marriage act, or as to the operation of the present bill if passed into a law. He was satisfied that the provisions of the marriage act had been frequently taken advantage of by men who wished to obtain possession of the persons of women, and who afterwards deserted them, and got rid of their claims by means of nullity of marriage. Under the present bill, a man obtaining a marriage by perjury, would not only be liable to transportation for life, but he would be precluded from ever possessing himself of any property that might otherwise devolve to him through such marriage. This, therefore, instead of a premium to the adventurer, was, he thought, an effectual check upon him.

Two amendments were moved on the bill; but they were both negatived by decided majorities; and the bill was finally passed by a majority of 41 to 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday.

Mr. Denman presented a petition from a person who has contributed to the relief of the suffering Irish, *requesting that ministers will state to the country why they have not foreseen and prevented the calamities under which that country suffers.*

The Scotch Juries Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Small Notes Bill.—Mr. James wished to know whether this bill would have the effect of making bank-notes a legal tender?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative.—Lord Folkestone thought it was a partial repeal of Mr. Peel's bill,—The house divided, when there appeared:—For the second reading 47—Against it 4—Majority 43.—The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Curwen wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman opposite was determined to oppose his (Mr. C.'s) proposal for the total repeal of the salt tax at the end of two years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was happy to say, that on account of the p[illegible]

increasing state of the revenue, he thought he might safely consent to the repeal at the end of the time mentioned by the hon. member.—(Hear, hear.)

HOUSE AND WINDOW DUTIES REPEAL.

Mr. HOBHOUSE, after a long speech on the oppressive nature of the window-tax, moved three resolutions; the first of which declared it to be the duty of the house to repeal all taxes that could be taken off without detriment to the public interest; the second declared the sinking fund to be illusory and useless; and the third, declared the window-tax to be oppressive, and that it ought to be forthwith and immediately repealed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER felt it to be his duty to oppose the proposition of the honourable gentleman, as he took for its basis the destruction of the sinking fund, which in his opinion, would go to the annihilation of public credit.

After a long debate, in which Mr. MABERLEY, Mr. HUME and several other members participated, the house then divided—For the motion 59—Against it 146—Majority against it 87.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now clearly understood that Parliament will not be prorogued before the 8th or 10th of August. This unusually late sitting is occasioned by the manner in which the public business has hitherto been disposed of. Early in the session the house of commons did very little, and failed on several occassions to assemble in sufficient numbers to constitute a house. They have also been engaged within the last six weeks in important debates upon general political questions, which have necessarily thrown back the miscellaneous estimates until an unusual period of the year. It is remarkable, that the house of lords have literally done nothing this session. Their lordships have before them still to discuss, the corn-bill, and all the principal bills of business which have passed the house of commons. There are nearly twenty bills in transitu in the upper house, and the greater part upon subjects which must lead to discussion. Besides this unusual extension of the session, several committees have been deferred until next year, owing to the impossibility of getting through their business at this advanced period of the session; among them were some important to the commercial interests, namely, the warehousing system, and the East India trade.

The following is a copy of a very singular document, namely, a letter from Mr. Saurin, while Attorney-General of Ireland, to Lord Norbury. It was picked up on the quay of Dublin about ten days ago, and is now deposited with Mr. O'Gorman, as secretary to the Catholic Board. We are assured, from a quarter on which we can rely with perfect confidence, that there is no doubt of its authenticity. It has made a prodigious sensation in Ireland;—

Dublin, Aug. 9.

Dear Lord Norbury,—I transcribe for you a very sensible part of Lord Rosse's letter to me:—

"As Lord Norbury goes our circuit, and as he is personally acquainted with the gentlemen of our country, a hint to him may be of use—he is in the habit of talking individually to them in his chamber, at Philipstown, and if he were to impress upon them the consequence of the measure, viz. that however they may think otherwise, the Catholics would, in spite of them, elect Catholic members (if such were eligible); that the Catholic members would then have the nomination of the sheriffs, and, in many instances perhaps, of the Judges, and that the Protestants would be put in the back ground, as the Catholics were formerly; I think he could bring the effect of the measure home to themselves, and satisfy them that they could scarcely submit to live in the country if it were passed."

So far Lord Rosse; but what he suggest in another part of his letter—

"That if Protestant gentlemen who have votes, and influence, and interest, would give these venal members to understand, that if they will purchase Catholic votes, that by betraying their country and its constitution they shall infallibly lose theirs, it would alter their conduct, though it could neither make them honest or respectable.'

If you will judiciously administer a little of this medicine to the King's county, or any other members of parliament that many fall in your way, you will deserve well.

I spoke to Moore relative to the O'Brien suit; he must get fee for the brief and be satisfied. I shall take care of it.

Many thanks for your letter, and its good intelligence from Maro Boro. Jebb is a most valuable fellow, and of the sort that is much wanted.

Affectionately and truly yours,
WM. SAURIN.

BRITISH CATHOLIC BOARD.

At a meeting of the general board of British Catholics, held in London, on the 22d of June, the following resolutions proposed by the right honourable Lord Stourton, and seconded by P. E. Towneley, of Towneley, Esq. were unanimously adopted—His grace the Duke of Norfolk in the chair.

"1. That, we have beheld with feelings of the deepest regret, the rejection, by the house of lords, of two bills, during the present and the last sessions of parliament.—The one directly affecting the happiness and the interests of many millions of his Majesty's subjects; the other, restoring six most ancient peers of the realm, to their seats in parliament; which restoration would have afforded hope, confidence, and satisfaction, to a large portion of the united empire.

"2. That in the midst of this gloom, our first duty is, to offer our most grateful and sincere acknowledgments to the movers and seconders of these bills, in both houses of parliament, and publicly to entreat every member who voted for these generous and liberal measures to accept our warmest and most affectionate thanks.

3. That, firmly attached, as we are, to the great principles of religious freedom (without which all civil liberty is imperfect,) and maintaining, as we do, that liberty of conscience is the inalienable right of all men, and detesting every principle or law, which persecutes or deprives, on account of his religion, any person whomsoever of any right or franchise, whether enacted by Protestant or by Catholic; we declare publicly before the world, that we will continue to use every legal exertion in our power to obtain a repeal of those laws, by which, for conscience sake, we are hourly degraded in society, and constantly deprived though equally taxed, of every political privilege of the constitution.

4. That we have seen with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction the noble exertions made by a large portion of the press in favour of religious freedom, and have heard it with surprise imputed to us, that we are enemies to the general diffusion of knowledge. Now we do must publicly declare, that we are most anxious to see the blessings of education throughout the world, towards which, in our respective stations, we largely contribute; convinced as we are, that human happiness will be increased in proportion as the principles of education are engrafted on morality and religion, and in proportion as the governments of nations are just towards their people.

5. That, assembled for the first time since the lamented death of our secretary, Edward Jerningham, Esq. we seize the opportunity, penetrated with sentiments of the deepest grief for his loss, to record our opinion of the many and essential services rendered by him to his fellow subjects, the Catholics of Great Britain.

His Grace having left the chair, the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to him, for his able and impartial conduct therein; and the above resolutions were ordered to be published.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY ON THE EXPORTATION OF REFINED SUGARS.—Our readers will, no doubt, recollect, that, sometime ago, an attempt was made to lay a new duty on East India sugars; and that this attempt was abandoned, in consequence of the remonstrances of this and other large towns. It appears, however, that a scheme is now in contemplation for reconciling the opposing interests of the East and West India importers of sugars, and of securing to the government a continuance of the valuable parliamentary support of these two influential bodies, We learn from good authority, that a plan for taxing the country for the advantage of these two trading parties, was determined upon at a meeting recently held, at which were present some of the cabinet ministers, and Mr. Ellis, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Marryat, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Manning. At the suggestion of these gentlemen, and other holders of sugars, the ministers who were present pledged themselves to propose that the bounty on the export of refined sugars should be raised from 46s. to 54s. per cwt.: the effect of which will be, to raise the price of sugar to the English consumer, according to the calculation of the parties interested, as much as 5s. per cwt. Supposing this calculation to be correct, it makes on the annual amount of our import of sugar (about 200,000 tons) an additional sum of about a millions sterling, which the English consumers will hereafter have to pay, besides the sum that will be abstracted from the revenue to provide for the additional bounty. A *bounty* on exportation is in itself so odious a measure, and so obnoxious to all sound principles of commercial regulation, that without any reference to its amount, it ought to be met with prompt and decided reprobation; but when it also involves an estimated charge on the country of so serious a sum as that stated, it calls for the severest and most indignant censure: and such an expression of feeling, we trust, will be made, as will drive the minister, and his taxing traders from their purpose.—In estimating the effect of this measure upon prices at the rate we have assumed, we merely state the opinion of intelligent merchants, who are interested, and have the best means of judging.—We understand that sugars have advanced already 2s. per cwt. in consequence; but perhaps the most pointed comment on the measure, is the fact, of which we are assured, that Mr. Gladstone withdrew a large quantity of sugars, which he had advertised for sale, as soon as he had ascertained that this project received the sanction of his majesty's government.

THE GREEKS.—We understand that a subscription is likely to be set on foot in behalf of those Greek families rendered destitute, or sold to slavery, in consequence of the Turkish atrocities at Scio. It will surprise no one to

hear that the lead is to be taken by a sect which has ever been as much distinguished by acts of charity as by exertions in favour of human liberty and happeness—we mean the Society of Friends. But the warmest sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers is rapidly spreading in every part of the community, and cannot fail, when the path is pointed out, of being awakened into active benevolence.

MATCH BETWEEN HALTON AND ASHTON.—We understand that a match has been made between these two pedestrians, to run four miles at Doncaster, on the 27 h of September next, for *two hundred pounds* each. In compliance with this engagement, the sum of £50 each has already been deposited in Perfect and Co.'s Bank, in Leeds, and the remaining £150 each are to be deposited in the same bank on or before the 2d of September, or the money already deposited is to be forfeited. The public will feel more than usually interested in this match, when they recollect that it will determine the *Championship* between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

On Thursday week a field of barley was cut down on Mr. Wilson's farm at Clinterry. It was quite ripe and well filled, but had been sown in the autumn, and was to be milled immediately, it being expected to make great return of meal.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

• Griffin Wilson, Esq. one of his Majesty's counsel has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, in the room of the late Samuel Yate Benyon, Esq. deceased.—Edward West, Esq. has received the appointment of Recorder of Bombay.

Upwards of 8,000 copies of the *Fortunes of Nigel* are said to have been sold on the first day of its publication.

The fine American ship, the Jane, Capt. Thomas, has arrived at Glasgow with a valuable cargo direct from New York. She is the first *ship* that ever came to that harbour.

It is now calculated that about 240,000 hands or persons, chiefly children, or employed in the spinning of cotton twist. These make, it is said, as much thread by the power of water or steam, and the application of the new improved machinery, as could have been done formerly by 28,800,000 persons by the fingers only.

Mr. Livingston lately ascended in a balloon from the neighbourhood of Dublin, with an intention of crossing the Channel to England. The wind was at first perfectly fair for the undertaking, but speedily veered round, and the adventurous aëronaut was in great danger of being blown out to sea. He therefore thought it prudent to make a rapid descent, and alighted in the water, near the shore between Baldoyle and Howth. After struggling some time with the waves, he effected a landing in safety; but his balloon was considerably damaged and disfigured by the sea water and the sand.

On board of the American ship *Meteor*, (Captain Cobb) which sailed from New York on the 24th of May, and arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of June, they had *radishes* to eat every day during the pasage. A box which made part of the hen-coop attached to the companion way, with holes in the bottom, was filled with earth. The radishes, fit to eat when got at New York, were planted in this earth very thickly; and were taken up for use as they were wanted. The box was lashed to the stanchions on the quarter-deck, and had a *lid*, to be put down in case of rough weather.

In the house of Lords on Monday the Duke of Portland presented a petition against the corn-bill from *the editor of the Farmer's Journal!* No doubt the worthy editor feels the effects of agricultural distress.

A tragedy founded on the Maccabees has been produced with success on the Parisian stage. The death of Ali Pasha of Janina has already furnished materials for a drama with these expert playwrights.

On Tuesday week, as the "Princess of Cumberland" was about to proceed to Doctors'-commons, to be present at the decision of Sir John Nicholl on his late Majesty's will, she was removed by a writ of *habeas corpus* to the King's Bench, in the rules of which she is now placed.

Professor Memackle, of Halle, has succeeded in producing a brilliant illumination by means of electric light, and the aid of an artificial air inclosed in glass tubes. As the electric sparks propagate themselves to infinity, the professor thinks it will be possible to light up a whole city with a single electrifying machine, at a very trifling expense, by the adoption and probable improvement of the apparatus he has already invented.

The Greek senate has issued a decree, declaring all the ports of Greece now occupied by the Turks, to be in a state of blockade.

The answer of the King of Spain to the late address of the Cortes, has been received. Its tone is eminently constitutional throughout; and if Ferdinand's conduct correspond with his professions, we may hope, at no distant period, to see the agitators, who disturb some parts of the peninsula, put down, and the regenerated system consolidated by the support of an immense majority of the nation.

COLD-BATH FIELDS PRISON.—On Tuesday week, the plan for employing the prisoners in this prison, by means of a series of revolving wheels in each yard, upon which the prisoners are placed at stated periods, and the motion of which depends upon their constant exertion, was put first into execution. All the prisoners in the gaol, both male and female, were set to work. At the first onset it was looked upon as a mere matter of amusement, but the experience of a quarter of an hour at once proved that it was a most irksome occupation. In the end, the whole of the men in one of the wards, to the number of forty, declared they would not work, and absolutely refused to obey their task-master. Among these were some very notorious characters. The governor, Mr. Adkins, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he remonstrated with the mutineers on their misconduct. This remonstrance was in vain; one of the ringleaders, acting as a spokesman for the rest, positively declared their intention not to go to work again. Mr. Adkins, with becoming firmness, immediately ordered sixteen of the most prominent to be double ironed and locked up in their cells,, declaring at the same time, that they should remain in this state on an allowance of bread and water, until they thought proper to shew contrition for their offence. This had the desired effect. The whole of those who remained, immediately set to work with apparent good will, and in the course of the day, eleven of the sixteen who had been locked up, sent for the governor, and begged to be permitted to resume their occupation, with a promise that he should hear no more of their opposition. Their prayer was complied with, and they mounted the wheel, and in the course of the next day, the remaining five, with a humble spirit, followed their example. Thus the whole of the prisoners are now kept to actual hard labour. At a given signal, all the prisoners in the different yards are ordered on the wheels, and immediately the machine is set in motion. In the court-yard there is erected a sort of pyramid, surrounded by wood-work of a particular construction. Upon looking at which, the governor can at once ascertain the degree of labour which is applied, and thereby discover whether there is any negligence on the part of the prisoner, for which, of course, the task-master is answerable. At present, the power of wheels is applied to no profitable purpose, but it is in contemplation to erect a mill outside of the prison for grinding flour, in which it can effectually be brought into action.

[*Manchester Guardian.—July* 6.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE

The wheats, which are the only promising crop of the year, have not gone so well off the bloom as might have been expected. The extreme drought has brought them into a ripened state before the ground has been naturally matured. The principal corn districts are perfectly free from mildew or red gum. If the present weather continues, it will probably be the forwardest wheat harvest ever remembered. On the light, warm lands in Surrey many acres are expected to be cut in the course of next week. A general failure is complained of in the barley and oat crops, and the beans and peas have lost their expected produce from the extreme want of vegetating moisture. The seedling clover plants are generally burnt up from the spring corn never planting sufficiently to cover them. The potatoes are not likely to yield more than half an average produce. The turnip countries have general lost their Swedes, and are now getting in the white and Murray kinds from cross ploughings. A larger quantity of hay has been got together this year than usual, from the great diminution of feeding stock in all districts. Rape-seed, in some parts, rise light owing to a frosty blight that struck the forward sown. The grazing levels suffer much from the want of water, as well as feed. The dairy countries are not better off. The hop plantations are much improved in the shires; but through Kent and Sussex continue unpromising. The counties of Devon, Hereford, and Worcester, continue full of fruit, promising a produce of cyder and perry. The wo[ol] market has a brisk demand for fine sho[rt] fleeces, at an advance of 5s. a tod, within [the] month; but long wool continues dull of [sale]

the best scarcely reaching 25s, per tod. Smithfield is still glutted with half-fat beasts, sheep and lambs, which agricultural distress forces so untimely into the market; prime scots sell rather be ter. Lean stock continues at nominal prices from the uncertainty of raising green crops in due time at so late a season.

THE LAW'S UNCERTAINTY—SHAM PLEAS&.

A debtor was lately opposed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, for having resisted particular creditors with vexatious law proceedings, *sham pleas*, &c, The public is not generally aware of the extent to which such vexatious resistance can be carried. In the investigations that have taken place before a committee of the house of commons, on the subject of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. Thomas Clarke (at the time clerk of the court), stated that in a debtor's book, he found a paper, "wherein it was pointed out to debtors *how to harass creditors.*" He had heard, he said, that it was sold from one prisoner to another, in a printed form, for 6d. each. That witness then delivered to the committee a book, from which the following extract was read; it is extracted from the parliamentary report.

Law Proceedings.— When arrested and held to bail, and after being served with a declaration, you may plead a general issue, which brings you to trial the sooner of any plea that you can put in; but if you want to vex your plaintiff, put in a special plea; and, if in custody, get your attorney to plead in your name, which will cost you £1. 1s., your plaintiff, £31. as expenses. If you do not mean to try the cause, you have no occasion to do so until your plaintiff gets judgment against you; he must, in the next term after you put in a special plea, send what is termed the paper book, which you must return with 7s. 6d, otherwise you will not put him to half the expences. When he proceeds, and has received a final judgment against you, get your attorney to search the office appointed for that purpose in the Temple, and when he finds that judgment is actually signed, he must give notice to the plaintiff's attorney to attend the master to Tax his costs, at which time your attorney must have a writ of error ready, and give it to the plaintiff's attorney before the Master, which puts him to a very great expense, as he will have the same charges to go over again. The writ of error will cost you £4. 4s. If you want to be further troublesome to your plaintiff, make your writ of error returnable in parliament, which costs you £8. 8s., & your plaintiff £100. Should he have the courage to follow you through all your proceedings, then file a bill in the Exchequer, which will cost about £5. or £6.; and if he answers it, it will cost him £80. more. After this you may file a bill in Chancery, which will cost about £10.; and if he does not answer this bill, you will get an injunction, and at the same time an attachment from the court against him, and *may take his body for contempt of court* in not answering your last bill. You may file your bill in the Court of Chancery, instead of the Exchequer, only the latter costs you the least. If you are at any time served with a copy of a writ, take no farther notice of it than by keeping it: when you are declared against, do not fail to put in a special plea immediately, and most likely you will hear no more of the business, as your plaintiff will probably not like to incur any further expense, after having been [illegible] much."

Defendant's Costs.	£	s.	d.			
Common Plea	0	3	6			
Special ditto	1	1	0			
Paper Book	0	7	6			
Writ of Error	4	4	0			
Ditto returnable in Parliamen	8	8	0			
Filing Bill in Exchequer	6	6	0			
Ditto in Chancery	10	0	0			
				30	10	0
Plaintiff's Costs						
Answer to Special Plea	30	0	0			
Answer to Writ of Error	100	0	0			
Answer to Bill in Exchequer	84	0	0			
Ditto ditto in Chancery	100	0	0			
				314	0	0

Thus a creditor may be put to an expence of *three hundred and forteen pounds*, by a debtor, for the small cost of 30l. 10s., and all because the laws allowed him *to sue for his own*; and if he and his attorney do not keep a sharp look out, the creditor may get *committed* for "contempt of Court.

LAW REPORTS.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS, *June* 28.

THE KING *v.* SAMUEL WADDINGTON.—This defendant of radical notoriety, was charged with assaulting a watchman. The case was by no means made out; and the jury found a verdict of *Not guilty*.

When the verdict was returned, Waddington bowed down to the ground, and thanked the jury in an audible voice.

Mr. Alley, who was for the prosecution, said, "Well, Mr. Waddington, I hope you will think! I gave you fair play?"

Waddington.—"I am constrained to say you did, and wherever Samuel Waddington goes, he will proclaim that Mr. Alley is a gentleman.

The little bill-sticking hero then left the dock, and having perched himself in the witness box, he claimed the attention of the court while he stated what he conceived to be a crying grievance—namely, that a defendant having been declared not guilty by an honest jury, was called upon afterwards to pay the fees of court, amounting to a very considerable sum.

The Chairman said that was a matter over which the court had no controul. The fees were settled by act of parliament.

Mr. Alley.—If Mr. Waddington will consent to a verdict of guilty, I will pay the fees.

Waddington.—That is a good hit of yours' Mr. Alley, but it won't quite do. I say, Mr. Chairman, it is extremely hard, that a man declared innocent by the verdict of a jury should pay the expenses; and I am sure there is not one of the twelve honest men who have just done me the honour of acquitting me, nor a single person who now hears me speak, who will not agree in this opinion.

The officer here intimated something to the chairman, who, addressing Waddington, said—"Why Mr. Waddington, this complaint comes with rather an ill grace from you, for I am informed that the officer of the court, in compassion to your poverty, has remitted the fees, and you have nothing to pay; so that your complaint may do very well for popularity, but it certainly is not founded in justice."

Little Waddy looked rather blank at this *exposé*, and retired, muttering that he had made the application not for himself, but for other poor persons; and he must still say it was a matter of great hardship, and required reform.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

INGHAM *against* BICKERDIKE.

The circumstances of this case are of a singular and important character.

Mr. Bell stated the case on the part of the plaintiff.—It appeared that Ignatius Ingham, the father of the plaintiff, Theophilus Hastings Ingham, was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Ingham, by Lady Margaret, one of the daughters of Theophilus, the eighth Earl of Huntingdon, and was, at the time of making a conveyance of certain property, entitled to estates of great extent and yearly value, near Skipton, in the county of York, which he had acquired either by descent or as devisee under the will of his late father. Ignatius Ingham was a man of very weak mind, and peculiarly liable to be imposed upon. Wholly incompetent to manage his affairs, and being a man of religious habits, and of the sect called Methodists, he was easily persuaded that attention to wordly affairs was inconsistent with his religious duties. About 1787 he became acquainted with Robert Nightingale, who rented a small farm near Gisburn, and was in low and indigent circumstances. Nightingale and his family acquired an extraordinary influence over him, the result of which was, that he was persuaded to marry Ann, the daughter of Robert Nightingale. After the marriage, the influence of his wife and family increased; and, Ignatius Ingham, though he lived at a very moderate expense, and was a man of few wants, yet having, through his wife and her relations, many of whom he maintained, contracted some debts, he was persuaded that, to retain the management of his affairs, would require considerable care and attention, and wholly abstract him from his religious duties. In consequence of this sort of influence, he was induced to convey his real estates to the right honourable Lord Ribblesdale for a term of five hundred years, upon such trust as he should appoint by deed, and which he afterwards appointed to the use of his wife during their joint lives, and to the use of the survivors. It, however, appeared, the name of Lord Ribblesdale was inserted in such trust deed without his knowledge, and that he never executed the conveyance, or acted under it. The learned councel then stated, that Ann died in 1799, and that her sister Mary, the wife of John Bickerdike, who had been for some time separated from her husband, had gone to live with Ignatius Ingham and his wife Ann, during her life, in the character of servant or housekeeper, or as companion to her sister, whom she assisted in the management of her domestic affairs. The learned counsel further stated, that upon the death of Ann, the weakness of mind of Ignatius Ingham—his devotion to religious duties—his susceptibility of the influence of others, more particularly of persons who professed extreme strictness in religious observances and principles, had greatly increased, and he became still more susceptible of the impression that, to attend to wordly affairs was inconsistent with his religious duties; which delusion was encouraged by Mary Bickerdike and her relations by every means in their power, so that it was a task of no great difficulty to persuade him to entrust the management of his affairs to Robert Nightingale and Mary Bickerdike, who soon obtained an unlimited influence over him, and persuaded him, that it would be much more for his benefit, and would relieve him

from much trouble, and distraction from his religious exercises, if the management of his estates should be confirmed to Mary Bickerdike, who, in order to give her whole attention to his affairs, was willing to consent to live separate from her husband, and, in case she should survive him, to continue single and unmarried. The learned counsel, then went on to state, that in pursuance of representations, calculated to operate on a weak mind, Ignatius Ingham was induced to sign an instrument, confirming to Mary Bickerdike an interest in his property equal to what he had before granted to his wife. He observed that the solicitor who prepared this instrument, received his instructions from Mary Bickerdike alone; that the testator, Ignatius Ingham, had been induced by Mary Bickerdike, in consequence of the unbounded influence she possessed over his mind, to execute the same, upon the supposition that he should relieve himself from all care as to his temporal concerns. He then proceeded to state, that the testator having been thus relieved from the care of looking into his own concerns—having but few wants, and those wants from time to time supplied, he was perfectly content that this state of things should continue; and though he lived at trifling expence, yet being induced by Mrs. Bickerdike to believe that he had contracted debts from the effect of the delusion practised upon him, he consented that a part of his estates should be sold to the late Earl of Harewood for the sum of 8,000*l.* the greater part of which was applied by Mary Bickerdike and accounted for. By similar representations other estates belonging to Ingham were sold to the late Earl of Harewood for 33,000*l.*—2 000*l.* of which was paid to Robert Nightingale and Mary Bickerdike, and the remaining 31,000*l.* left at interest in the Earl of Harewood's hands. The learned counsel then stated the marriage of Ignatius Ingham with Elizabeth Moon, the mother of the plaintiff, a woman in an humble station at York, with whom he lived in retirement till his death, without ever acquainting her with any of the transactions respecting his property. On the contrary, after his marriage, he continued absorbed in his religious ideas, entrusting the entire management of his worldly affairs to the defendants, Bickerdike and Nightingale. After this he was induced to part with the whole of his property, in order that, being divested of every care, he might reside with his wife near a Methodist meeting-house he had built, and spend his whole time in prayer. The learned counsel then stated the brith of the plaintiff in 1808, and the will of Ignatius Ingham in 1815, by which he gave all his estates to John Cockshot and John Hartley, upon trust, for the benefit of the plaintiff, Theophilus Hastings Ingham, of whom he appointed Cockshot and Hartley guardians. They, however, wholly neglected to act under the trust reposed in them by the testator; and, in fact, did not prove his will till 1820. Having stated these and a variety of other transactions of a similarly fraudulent character, he urged the acquiescence in the prayer of the bill, the general scope and object of which was to set all the conveyances and instruments which, under the delusion practised upon him, he had executed; that accounts might be taken of the rents and profits of the testator's estates; that a receiver should be appointed; that Hartley and Cockshot should be restrained from interfering with the testator's property, or from acting as guardians to the plaintiff.

Mr. Hart was heard for the defendants.

The Vice-chancellor decided that the testamentary guardians should be removed, a receiver appointed, and the defendants interdicted from all interference with the property, which is said to be worth many thousands per annum.

POLICE.

Public Office, Bow-street.—Application was made, last week, to the sitting magistrate at this office, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of Miss B. a young lady, the sister of an actress of great celebrity, for stealing several China cups and saucers, and also various chimney ornaments; the most extraordinary part of which was, that the charge was preferred by her own mother, to whom the articles alleged to have been stolen, were said to belong. It was however, represented in justification of resorting to so harsh a measure, that Miss B. had eloped from her friends, and unless she was reclaimed to their protection that evening, her ruin would inevitably be consummated. Under so laudable an intention, the warrant was immediately granted, andplaced in the hands of one of the principal officers, who proceeded to the execution of it directly; and, having succeeded without the least difficulty in the caption of the fair delinquent, conveyed her, in his safe custody, to the office, and in the evening brought her before the magistrate. She entered the office leaning on the arm of Mr. B. a gentleman well known in the fashionable world, and her appearance was exceedingly interesting and prepossessing. She was attended by a female servant. Her mother entered the office nearly at the same time, accompanied by Mr. C. an eminent solicitor, who appeared professionally on her behalf. In consideration of the sex and situation of Miss B. she was not placed at the bar, but was permitted to stand in front of the bench, a place usually allotted to witnesses. She appeared very much agitated and embarrassed. The officer here produced a number of cups and saucers, and some trifling chimney ornaments. which had been found in the lodgings occupied by Miss B.

Mrs. B. then stated that the several articles produced belonged to her, and that her daughter had stolen them from her some short time since.

Miss B. then advanced to the side of the table, and with a respectful timidity asserted that the things belonged to her; that she had purchased them with money given to her by her friends; this she could prove, by the testimony of her servant, who was then called, and from her account it appeared that she was living with Mrs. B. as servant at the time the articles were purchased; she deposed to being present when Miss B purchased the cups and saucers, and heard Mrs. B. remonstrate with her daughter for spending her money in so foolish a manner; the things were always considered as belonging to Miss B., and when the witness was sent to bring them away from the mother's house, not the slightest objection was made.

Miss B. being urged to speak for herself, evinced great reluctance, and on being again requested, burst into tears, and said—"I cannot; indeed I cannot." The worthy magistrate desired her to compose herself, and humanely ordered a seat to be procured for her, which being brought, she said, after some hesitation, "I do not think I am bound to preserve silence, since my own conduct needs be justified. The reason which forced me from my mother's house, was the continued persecutions I received from the addresses of Lord P." Miss B. further stated, that her mother had frequently advised her to become Lord P.'s mistress, who would, in that case, settle on her 500l. a year for life, and it was her mother's continually urging her to accede to this proposal that determined her to leave her home. Mrs. B. denied this, and accused her daughter of several indiscretions, and mutual recriminations were exchanged on both sides, which the magistrate ended by asking how old Miss B was; and being told that she was fifteen, said he was exceedingly shocked at what he had heard, and that a girl so young should have experienced what she had, if belief was to be attached to the allegations of Miss B. A Parent had manifested an intention to connive at the prostitution of her child: he did not wish to procceed any farther, he had nothing to do with it. It was the province of another court to enforce that measure, if Miss B. should be averse to it.

Miss B. strongly protested she would not go home with her mother, and it was afterwards agreed that she should be placed under the care of a female friend who was approved of by both parties, Mr. B. undertaking to be answerable for every expense. The parties then left the office.

[It has since been stated that Miss B. is Miss Bartolozzi, grand-daughter of the celebrated engraver; Mr. B. is Mr. Best, who killed Lord Camelford; and Lord P. is Lord Petersham.]

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Dreadful Fire at St. Columb.—About one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday last, the Half-Moon Inn at St. Columb, Cornwall, kept by Mr. Laurence, was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm being given, the inhabitants were roused from their beds by the ringing of the church bells. At one time the fire raged with so much fury that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the greater part of the town. Happily, about four o'clock in the morning, by the vigorous and unremitted exertions of the inhabitants, the progress of the destructive element was arrested, and the devastation was confined to the inn in which the fire originated, with the stables, &c. belonging to it, and four other houses. A servant of Mr. Laurence, named Ann Webb, and his daughter, a girl about 14 years of age, who slept in that part of the house from which the flames were first observed to break out, were found missing, and it was soon discovered that they had not been able to escape from the flames.

On the night of Wednesday week some wicked incendiary set fire to the house of Mr. Cahill, of Cranaghmore, in the county of Roscommon. The house was entirely consumed and a young lady, Miss Harriet Flood, perished in the flames.

Five men lost their lives at Sheffield Monday last, by an explosion of inflam air in a coalpit; and three others we much burnt, as to be considered in grea ger.

Manchester Guardian J

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Poetry

THE CAPTURE OF SCIO.

"*As the multitude of sad objects did but strike me, I selected a single captive.*"—STERNE.

The evening was glowing, all fragrant and calm,
Her lone star look'd forth in its loveliest smile;
O'er meadows and vineyards the air shed its balm,
And Ocean lay waveless round Scio's green Isle.
The vespers of peace through her vallies were heard,
And melody thrill'd on the eloquent string,
Where the Grecian maid glanced her bright looks on the bard
Who sang of his love as a Greek ought to sing.

Who sang of his love, but who mix'd the fond lay
With the notes of a passion more mournful and grand,
The deeds of his fathers in Freedom's bright day,
Ere Tyranny trod on the bloom of his land.
The hope that lived on for the country he lov'd,
Was mix'd with the sigh for the maid he ador'd,
And sweetly the soft eyes of beauty approv'd
The accents that breathed from the patriot's chord.

Green Scio! there's gloom on thy fair blowing fields,
And the shrieks of thy children through hamlet and wood,
While the tyrant the red sword of massacre wields,
And steeps the bright tints of thy valleys in blood.
And mute is the lyre in the desolate bower,
No longer the heart of the hero to move,
Or kindle fond glances at evening's soft hour,
When breathing the wild hymns to freedom and love.

And where is the minstrel who woke the sweet sound?
And where is the maiden that wept o'er the lay?
Oh! he fell where the hamlet was blazing around,
And they bore her all pale o'er the waters away.
She's gone to the den of the savage, that tore
Her frantic embrace from the land of her birth,
When the youth of her bosom was sleeping in gore,
And all that she loved was swept wildly from earth.

There, desolate daughter of Greece, must thou bear,
A bondage the darkest, the foulest, the worst,
That e'er fixed soft eyes in a tearless despair,
And the young heart of innocence withered and cursed.
And there thou art doomed to be ever opprest,
By the smiles of the tyrant, the taunts of the slave?
Fair child of the fairest of women, who blest
With the chaste light of beauty the homes of the brave.

To F———

Her smile alone a heart might steal,
From one who beauty's pow'r could feel—
But in her eye exists the spell
By which my Resolution fell.

Her voice is like a Harp's sweet tone,
Heart in a woody dell alone,—
But in her eye exists the spell
By which my Resolution fell.

Her auburn ringlets gently twine,
Like tendrils of the budding vine;—
But in her eye exists the spell
By which my Resolution fell.

Her lips are rosebuds of the lawn,
That smile beneath the rays of dawn;—
But in her eye exists the spell
By which my Resolution fell.

If such her outward form appear,
How must her mental charms endear!—
Of that no more—she has a spell
By which my Resolution fell.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

A Hard Case.—Some days ago, a private of the 88th, quartered in this town, requested his commanding officer to obtain him permission to change in the 44th Regiment now embarking for India.—On being asked his motive for this singular wish, he replied, it was from no dislike to the regiment or his comrades, or his officers, and least of all to his Honour, nor from any partiality to the 44th, or to India,—"but the truth is, I am married, and as I hear my wife is coming to join, I would fain be off first.—*Cavan Herald.*

A "WOMAN'S PROMISE."—Henry Carey, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, after having enjoyed her Majesty's favour for several years, lost it in the following manner: as he was walking one day full of thought, in the garden of the palace, under the Queen's window, she perceived him, and said to him in a jocular manner, "What does a man think of when he is thinking of nothing?" "Upon a woman's promise," replied Carey. "Well done, cousin," answered Elizabeth. She retired, but did not forget Carey's answer. Some time after he solicited the honour of a peerage, and reminded the Queen that she had *promised* it to him.—"True," said she, "but that was *a woman's* promise."

MRS. SHERIDAN.—Lady Lucan was heard to say a very neat thing to Mrs. Sheridan: "You must certainly be a very happy woman, Madam, who have the felicity of pleasing the man that pleases all the world."

An Irish peer, who has taken on active lead in supporting Mr. Owen's plan, was, the other day, detailing to his lady, the Countess of B—, its superior advantages, and the means of carrying the system into effect, when her ladyship asked how they would raise the money necessary, and was answered, by a loan: That is certainly the way to carry the Owen (owing) system into effect; replied her ladyship.

LITTLETON'S DICTIONARY.—When Littleton was compiling his Latin Dictionary, he employed an amanuensis. One day he announced the word *concurro* to the ready scribe, who thinking he could translate it himself, said, "Concur, I suppose;' to which the Doctor peevishly replied, "Con-cur!—con dog!" The secretary, whose business it was to write down whatever his master dictated, did his duty. *Condog* was inserted, and actually printed, as one interpretation of *concurro*, in the edition of 1678; though it was corrected in all the subsequent ones.

IRELAND AND ROME.—A gentleman of the sister kingdom, speaking of his countrymen the other day, said they were like the Romans, the most peaceable people in the world, "so they had but *panem et circenses*—rows and potatoes."

It may be questioned whether the human mind could have shown more sagacity than is exhibited in the following case of instinct in a bird:—As a gentleman was travelling on horseback, a short time since, in the west of Norfolk, a lark dropped on the pummel of the saddle, and spreading its wings in a submissive manner, cowered close to him; he topped his horse, and sat for some time in astonishment, looking at the bird, which he supposed to be wounded, but endeavouring to take it, it crept round him & placed itself behind; turning himself on the saddle to observe it, it droped between the legs of the horse and remained immovable—it then struck him that the poor thing was pursued, and as the last resource, hazarded its safety with him, when looking up a hawk was hovering directly over them; the poor bird again mounted the saddle, under the eye of its protector, and the disappointed hawk shifting his station, the little fugitive watching his opportunity, darted over the hedge, and was hid in an instant.

THE ELEPHANT.—There are some facts recorded of the elephant, that one scarcely knows how to reconcile to mere instinct, if the facts be genuine. I have heard the late Sir G. Staunton say that when General Medows reviewed four war elephants, that had been sent from Ceylon to Madras to assist in getting the British artillery through the *gauts*, a very extraordinary circumstance took place.—The war elephant, it is well known, is trained to perform the grand Salaam, which is done by calling on the first joint of the fore leg, at a certain signal. The largest of the four elephants was particularly noticed by the General, as being terribly out of condition; the keeper was ordered to explain the cause, and was in the act of doing this to the General, when the elephant advanced a few steps out of the line, and with one stroke of his proboscis laid his keeper dead at his feet; he then retired back into his position, and performed the grand Salaam. This circumstance excited considerable alarm, when the wife of the keeper ran up to the dead body, and, in a broken sort of exclamation, cried out, that she was always afraid something of this sort would happen, as he was constantly in the habit of robbing that elephant of his rations of rice, by taking them away from his crib, after they had been served out to him, under the inspection of his superior.—This anecdote is rather a staggering one, but I have mentioned it to many persons who have been in India, and most of them were no strangers to the circumstance.—One gentleman informed me that it was authentically recorded in the philosophical transactions of that day, but this I cannot vouch for, having never searched for it. *Lacon.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.
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